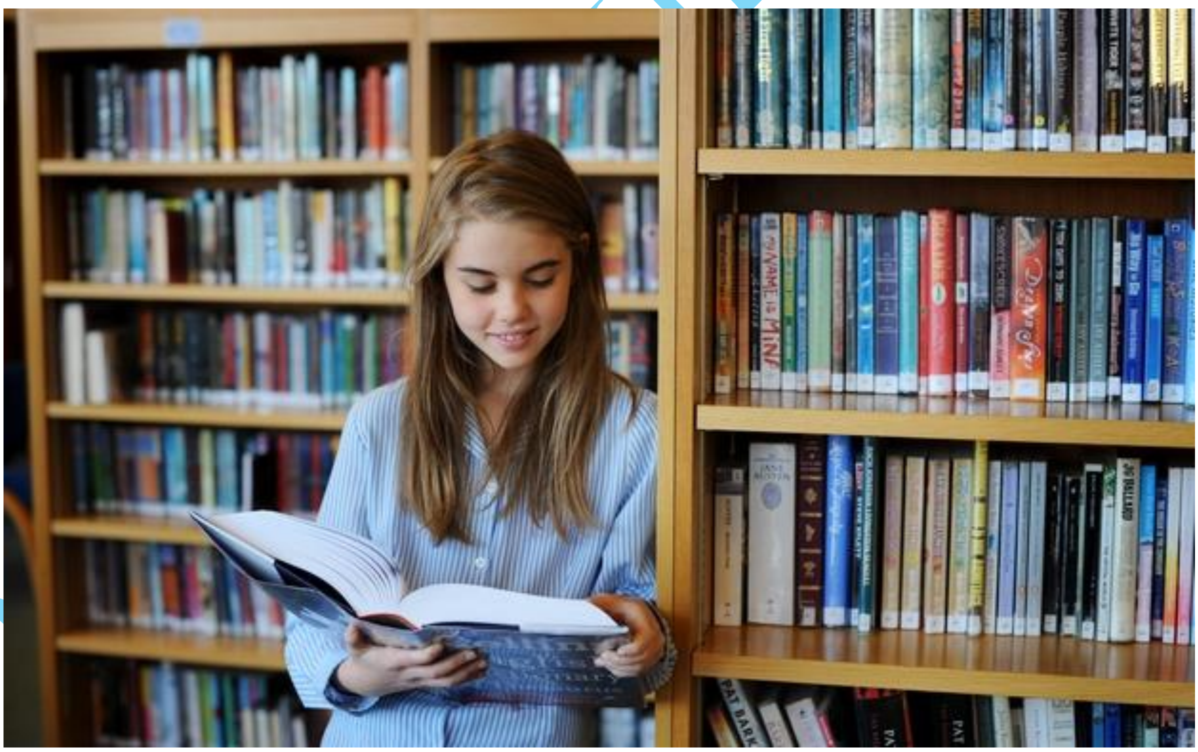
MUSLIM
CHEMISTRY

GK



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE BOOK

ISLAMIAT

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

- Adam was created on Juma day.
- Adam landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.
- Adam is a word of Syriani language.
- Adam had 2 daughters.
- Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
- The first person to be put into Hell will be Qaabil.
- Adam had 3 sons.
- Shees was youngest son of Adam.
- Age of Adam at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.
- Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed forty Hajj.
- Adam knew 100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)
- Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.
- Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.
- Height of Adam was 90 feet.
- Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.
- Hazrat Adam's grave is in Saudi Arabia.
- Second prophet is Sheesh.
- Sheesh passed away at the age of 912 years.
- Noah got prophethood at the age of 40
- Noah's ark was 400 x 100 yards area.
- Ark of Noah stopped at Judi Mountain (Turkey).
- Noah preached for 950 years.
- Nation of Noah worshipped 5 idols.
- Nation of Noah was exterminated through the flood.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
- Noah was sent to Iraq.
- 2242 years after Adam, Toofan-e-Noah occurred.
- About 80 people were with him in the boat.
- Duration of storm of Noah was for 6 months.
- Noah lived for 950 years.
- Nooh is called predecessor, Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya.
- Abu ul Bashr Sani is title of Noah.
- After toofan-e-nooh, the city establish was Khasran
- Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
- Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina.
- Ibrahim was born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq)
- Ibraheem was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
- First wife of Ibraheem was Saarah.
- Second wife of Ibraheem was Haajirah.
- Azaab of mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Ibrahim
- Abraham is called khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
- Age of Abraham at the time of his death 175 years.
- Grave of Abraham is in Israel.(Syria chk it).
- Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.
- Abrahem invented comb.
- Hazrat Loot was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem
- Abraham remained in fire 40 days.
- Terah or Aazer was the father of Ibraheem.
- Grave of Lut is in Iraq.
- Luut died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.
- Ibraheem was the uncle of Luut.
- Loot was maternal grandfather of Ayub.
- Hazrat Loot was the first to migrate.
- Lout resided at Ur near Mesopotamia.
- Lout migrated to Sodom and Gomorrah
- Ismaeel is called Abu-al-Arab.
- Mother of Ismaeel was Haajrah.
- Ishaaq built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.
- Ishaaq was sent to Jews.
- At Muqam-e-Ibraheem, there are imprints of Abraham.
- Abraham was first person to circumcise himself and his son.
- Sara wife of Abraham and mother of Ishaaq was sister of Loot.
- Haajrah the wife of Abraham was daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt.
- Abraham was 86 years old when Ismaeel was born.
- Abraham was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of Batha meaning Makkah.
- Abraham was sent to Jordan after leaving Haajrah and Ismaeel
- Age of Abraham at the birth of Ishaaq was 100 years and of Sarah was 90 years.
- First wife of Abraham resided at Palestine.
- Abraham intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.
- As a result of sacrifice of Ismaeel, Abraham was gifted a baby from Sarah named Ishaaq.
- Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
- Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.
- Ismaeel had 15 sons.
- Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab is called to Hazrat Ismaeel.
- Ismaeel divorced his wife being discourteous.
- Jibrael brought sacred stone to Ismael.
- Original colour of the sacred stone was white.
- Gabriel gave the news of Ishaaq to Abraham.
- Ishaaq married Rebecca.
- Old name of Makkah was Batha.
- Hazrat Idress was expert in astronomy.
- Uzair became alive after remaining dead for one hundred years.
- Whale Swallowed Hazrat Younus (AS). (Check it)
- Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel
- 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets.
- Hazrat Idrees was the first who learnt to write.
- How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? 30
- Prophet Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.
- Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.
- Prophet Ishaaq A.S lost his eyesight in old age.
- Hazrat Dawood could mould iron easily with his hand.
- The event of ring is related to Hazrat Sulaiman.
- Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had impediment in his tongue
- Moosa was granted 9 miracles.
- Musa crossed the Red Sea.
- The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.
- Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa.
- Moosa died on Abareem Mountain.
- Grave of Musa is in Israel.
- Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.
- Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozahim.
- Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
- Moosa had only one brother.

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophet hood.
- An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
- Haroon was an eloquent speaker.
- Haroon is buried at Ohad.
- Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
- Prophet Ayub suffered from Skin Disease.
- Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
- The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
- 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israel.
- Hazrat Idrees understood 722 languages.
- Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
- Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
- Zikraiya was carpenter.
- Hazrat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
- Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
- Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
- The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.
- At Hanif mosque at Mina almost 70 prophets are buried.
- Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
- Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
- **Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish**.
- Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
- Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
- Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.
- Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.
- Alive prophets are Issa & Khizr.
- Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.
- The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
- Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
- **Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.**
- The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
- **Saleh invented soap.**
- Idrees was expert in astronomy.
- Prophet before Muhammad was Isaac.
- Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
- Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
- Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalem.
- Issa would cure the victims of leprosy.
- Zakria was contemporary of Issa.
- Issa was the cousin of Yahya.
- Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Sisal's birth.
- Romans were Atheists.
- Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.
- Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.
- Besides Esa, Adam was also a fatherless prophet.
- **Esa born at Bethlehem.**
- **Esa was born in 4 B.C**.
- Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.
- Contemporary of Yahya was Eessa.
- Yahya is buried at Syria.
- Our prophet has the title Habibullah.
- Prophet Dawood has the title NajeebUllah.
- Prophet Jesus Christ is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.
- Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
- Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.
- Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.
- 30 Sahifay was revealed to Idrees.
- Aad was the nation of Hood.
- After seven day's continuous rain and storm the nation of Hood destroyed.
- Nation of Samood was preached by Saleh.
- Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to Samood.
- 3 Sahifay were revealed to Abraham.
- Israel was the son of Ishaaq.
- Israel was 147 years old when Ishaaq died.
- Mountains would break by the miracle of Yaqoob.
- Musa married the daughter of Shoaib.
- Due to Zakria's prayer Yahya was born.
- Yousuf remained in jail for 10 years.
- Yousuf and Yaqoob met each other after 40 years.
- Yousuf was the son of Yaqoob.
- Yousuf's family was called the Israelites.
- Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
- Yousuf was sold as a slave in Egypt.
- Yousuf had 12 brothers.
- Yousuf was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.
- Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
- **Yaqoob lost his eyesight in memory of Yousuf.**
- Nation of Shoaib committed embezzlement in trusts.
- Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets. (Khateeb ul ambiya)
- Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.
- Ilyas prayed for nation, it rained after a period of 312 years.
- Uzair reassembled all copies of Taurait.
- Taloot was the father-in-law of Dawood.
- Dawood was good player of flute.
- Fountain of Copper flowed from Sulaiman.
- Woodpecker conveyed Sulayman's message to Saba queen.
- Younus remained in fish for 40 days.
- King Herodus ordered the execution of Yahya.
- Politus on Roman governor's orders tried execution of Issa.
- Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.
- In Quran ten commandments are named Awamir-i-Ashara.
- Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was Dawood.
- Prophets lifted alive: Issa, Idrees & Ilyas.
- Idrees was directed to migrate by Allah to Egypt.
- Idrees was the first man to learn to write.
- Idrees was taken alive to Heavens at the age of 365 Years.
- Gnostics regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.
- Gnostics means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.
- Idrees was sent to Gnostics.
- Idol worship was forbidden by Idress to people.
- Idress was special friend of one of the angels.
- Idrees remained in 4th heaven.
- Idrees died in the wings of the angel.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Noah.
- Sam, Ham & Riyyafas were the children of Noah.
- Bani Aad settled in Yemen.
- Shaddad was famous king of Bani Aad.

- Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as Garden of Iram.
- Shaddad kingdom was extended to Iraq.
- A violent storm was sent to Bani Aad.
- Grave of Hood is at Hazarmoat.
  - Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in Southern Arabia.
  - In Rajab, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.
  - Bani Samood lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.
  - Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr are in Syria & Hijaz.
  - Volcanic eruption was sent to Bani samood.
  - Contemporary of Abraham was Lut.
  - Hood was the uncle of Abraham.
  - A dreadful earthquake was sent to people of Lout.
  - Native area of Abraham was Mesopotamia.
  - Surname of Terah was Aazar.
  - Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was Ishaq.
  - Father-in-law of Ayyoob was Yaqoob.
  - Ishaq is buried in Palestine.
  - Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was 60 YEARS.
  - Yunus was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.
  - Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: Dawood.
  - Dawood was a soldier of Talut.
  - Dawood lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.
  - Talut was also known as Saul.
  - Dawood is buried at Jerusalem.
  - Youngest son of Dawood was Sulaymaan.
  - Mother of Sulayman was Saba.
  - Sulayman ascended the throne of Joodia.
  - Sulaymaan was a great lover of horses.
  - The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was Saba.
  - Hud Hud informed Sulyman about the kingdom of Yemen.
  - Saba means Bilqees.
  - Whose kingdom came under a famine in the times of Ilyas: King of Ahab.
  - Ilyas's nation worshipped idol namd Lal.
  - Ilyas disappeared mysteriously.
  - Successor of Ilyas was Al-ya-sah.
  - Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was Ilyas.
  - Uzair remained died for 100 years.
  - For 18 years Ayub suffered from skin disease.
  - Real name of Zull Kifl is Isaih and Kharqil bin Thauri.
  - Yunus died in Nineveh.
  - Father of Yahya was Zakariyya.
  - Trustee of Hekal was Zakiriyya.
  - Zakariya hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.
  - Maryum lived at Nazareth before Esa's birth.
  - Maryum migrated to Egypt after Esa's birth.
  - Number of Hawarin of Moosa was 12.
  - Jews and Romans were worried about Esa's influence.
  - First prophet to demarcate Masjid-e-Aqsaa was Ishaaq.
  - Dawood's real name was Abar.
  - Ahsan ul Qasas is the life history of hazrat Yousif.
  - Nebuchadnezzer was ruler of Babylon; he founded Hanging gardens, which is one of the wonders of the world.
  - Qaidar was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.
  - Idrees used the first pen.
  - Four Ambiyah are still physically alive they are Esa and Idrees in the skies and Khidr and Ilyaas are on the earth.

HOLY QURAN

- Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- The word Quran means "read one".
- 114 total number of Surah
- Surah means city of Refuge.
- 86 Makki Surah.
- 28 Madine Surah.
- 558 Rukus.
- Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
- Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
- Al-Nass is the last surah.
- 14 bows are in Quran.
- First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
- Al-Faitha is the preface of the holy Quran.
- Five verses were revealed in the first wahy.
- Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Al-Mudassar-2nd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Muzammil- 3rd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
- Three surah starts with curse.
- 6666 is the number of Ayats.
- 29 total number of Mukata't.
- **Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.**
- **Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.**
- **Gap between first wahy and second wahy was 6 months.**
- **12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.**
- **Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quran.**
- In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- 4 Surhas start withQul. (Check it)
- **Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.**
- Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
- First annulled order of Holy Quran was the transfer of Qibla.
- The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.
- **Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.**
- **Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.**
- 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.
- 37 total number of surah in last parah.
- Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.
- Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
- 3 Surah stats with "Ya Ayananabiyau".
- City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
- Suran Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
- Tafseer Ibn Kaseer was written by Hafiz Ismaeed Bin Umar-Imam Ud Din.
- First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
- Complete revelation in 23 years.

- Subject of Holy Quran is Man.
- Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.
- Risalat means to convey message.
- 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
- Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.
- 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
- Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of Miraj is explained.
- Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab. (Check it)
- Language of Divine Books.

Taurat	**Hebrew**
Injil	**Siriac**
Zubur	**Siriac**
Holy Quran	**Arabic.**

- Taurat was the first revealed book.
- Holy Quran was reveled in 22y 5m 14 days.
- There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- **Abdullah Ibn Abbas is called as leader of commentators.**
- Apollo 15 placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.
- Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.
- Theodore Bailey in 1143 translated Holy Quran in Latin, for the first time.
- **First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.**
- **Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.**
- Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
- Ross translated the Holy Quran in to English.
- Surah Alaq was revealed on 18th Ramzan. (Contradictory)
- Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.
- Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
- Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.
- Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.
- First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
- Fatiha means opening.
- Fatiha contains 7 aayats.
- Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
- First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
- Surah Fatiha revealed twice-in Makkah & Madina.
- Angles mentioned in Quran are7.
- Meaning of Aayat is Sign.
- Meaning of Hadith is to take.
- Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
- First Sajda occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.
- Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.
- Madni Surahs are generally longer.
- Madni Surahs consist of1/3rd of Quran.
- Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.
- Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
- First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
- Names of Quran mentioned in Quran are 55.
- Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
- **Namal means Ant.**
- Surah Inaam means Camel.
- Surah Nahl means Honeybee.
- Surah Ankaboot means spider.
- **The major part of Quran is revealed at nighttime.**
- Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
- 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
- Surah Anfal means Cave.
- In Naml two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no: 30)
- **Surah Kahf means the cave**.
- Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
- Kausar means Abundance.
- Nasr means Help.
- Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
- Falak means Dawn.
- Un-Nass means Mankind.
- Al-alq means Clot of blood.
- Alm Nashrah means Expansion.
- Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.
- Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
- Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
- Surah Yasin is in 22nd and 23rd Para.
- Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
- Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
- First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
- The alphabet Alf comes most of times and Alf, Zuwad Alphabet comes least number of times.
- **Quran is written in Prose & Poetry**.
- Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
- **Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.**
- Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
- Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
- First Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
- **Torat means light.**
- Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
- Injeel means Good news.
- 99 aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
- Command against **Juva & amputation of hands** came 8th A.H
- **Laws about orphanage** revealed in 3 A.H.
- **Laws about Zina** revealed in 5 A.H.
- **Laws about inheritance** revealed in 3 A.H.
- In 4th A.H **wine** was prohibited.
- The order of Hijab for women reveled in 4th A.H.
- **Ablution** made obligatory in 5th A.H.
- In Surah Al-Nisa the **commandment of Wuzu** is present.
- Procedure of **ablution** is present in Surah Maidah.
- In 4 A.H T**ayammum** was granted.
- **Interest** was prohibited in 8th A.H.
- The order of Hijiab reveled in 8th Hijrah. (Check it)
- During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.
- Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.
- Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.
- First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.
- Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi, Kashf, dream)
- First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.
- Kashf means Vision.
- Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.

- After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.
- Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
- Paradise is mentioned in Quran for150 times.
- Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.
- Doors of Hell are 7.
- Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.
- Number of angles of hell 19.
- Gatekeeper of hell is known as Malik.
- Gatekeeper of heaven Rizwan.
- Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.
- A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoon.
- Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.
- Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.
- The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.
- **First revelation written by Khalid bin Saeed**
- Last wahi written by Abi Ibn Kaaf.
- Last wahi came on3rd Rabiul Awal 11 A.D
- In 15th Para the event of Miraj is mentioned.
- Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.
- Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.
- Iblees's refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Kuran for 9 times.
- Iblees means "disappointed one".
- Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- Jibrail came 24 000 times into the court of the Prophet.
- Quran has been translated into fifty languages to date.
- If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (Hadith)
- The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days, it is described in Surah Yunus.
- Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.
- Tarjumanul Quran Abdullah bin Abbas.
- In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- 4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibrael it means Holy Spirit.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
- Incharge of Provisions is Mekaeel.
- The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
- The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.
- Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
- Old Testament is the Torait.
- New Testament is Injeel.
- Psalms is Zuboor.
- Gospal is Injeel.
- Prophet is called Farqaleet in Injeel.
- Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
- **There are two types of Farz.**
- **Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas**.
- **Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.**
- Meaning of Baqarah: The Goat
- In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- First Wahi was revealed on 17 Ramzan.
- Two Surahs are named with one letter heading.
- Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraveen.
- **Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.**
- **Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 ahadis.**

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

- Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.
- Islam has 2 major sects.
- There are 5 fundaments of Islam.
- 2 types of faith.
- 5 Articles of faith.
- Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- Ijma means ageing upon any subject.
- Qayas means reasoning by analogy.
- There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.
- Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.
- JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in *MECCA*.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.
- Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.
- Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.
- **1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e-Kufar**
- Qiblah means anything in front.
- Saabi is one who changes his religion.
- Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.
- **Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.**
- First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.
- **Sayings of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.**
- In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- The most exalted angels are four.
- **Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra'eel.**
- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

NAMAZ

- 48 total numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer.
- Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for Solar Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for Rain.
- Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2. A.H.
- Eid Namaz is Wajib.
- Madurak is the person who starts prayer with Immam.
- Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.
- Fajar and Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.

- Tahajud mean abandon sleep.
- Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- Jasla is short pause between two sajdas.
- Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.
- A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.
- Farz in wuzu=4, Sunats=14.
- Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types.
- In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no chage in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.
- Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha.
- Jumma prayer is Farz salat.
- Conditions of Salat are seven.
- Takbeer-e-Tehreema is to be said in the salat: one.
- Jasla is wajib.
- **To sit straight in Salat is called Qa'ada.**
- Qa'ada is farz.
- Two persons are required for a Jamat prayer.
- Salat Juma became Farz in Madina.
- Five salat made compulsory in 10th Nabvi.

ZAKAT

- Zakat means to purify.
- Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.
- 7-1/2 is the nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.
- Injunction of utilization of zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.
- Number of heads for distribution of zakat are 8.
- Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 22 times.
- 5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.
- 1/10 is the nisab of irrigated produce.
- Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.
- Usher means 1/10.
- Khums means 1/5.
- Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 32 times.
- In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.
- Kharaj is spoils of war.
- Fay is income from town lands.
- Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.
- Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.
- Al-Gharmain means debtors.
- There are two types of zakat.

FASTING

- Fast means to stop.
- Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.
- Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty sontinuous fasts.
- Bal-ul-Riayn is the door for fast observing people.
- Tarrawih means to rest.
- Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.
- Umar arranged the Namaz-e-Tarrawih.
- Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.
- Five days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.
- Wajib means ordained.
- 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.
- 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat.
- 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

HAJJ

- Hajj means to intend.
- Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.
- First Hajj offered in 9 A.H.
- Hajj ordained in Surah Bakr.
- The holy prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.
- There are 3 types of Hajj.
- One tawaf of Kaaba is known as Shoot.
- Tawaf begins from Shoot.
- Number of Jamarat is 3.
- Mosque located in Mina is Kheef.
- At Meekat, Hujjaj assusme the state of Ihram.
- Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.
- At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed
- Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj.
- Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.
- Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day.
- Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: **Muzdalfa.**
- First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.
- Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.
- Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.
- Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.
- One khutba is recited during Hajj.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.
- Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj.
- Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.
- Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf.
- Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj
- With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released.
- Three upright stones are called Jamarat.
- After Waquf the most important step is Tawaf.
- In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).
- Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj.
- Hujjaj stat at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.
- Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships:Imam Malik.
- How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six.
- How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there: Four.
- Prohibitions and restructions of Ihram are 8.
- The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram.
- The first and innermost circle around Ka'ba is Masjid-e-Haram.
- The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah.
- The third circle around Kaba is Haram.
- Who firsly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam.
- The fourth cirle around Kaba is Mowaqeet.
- The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeet.
- Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed.

- Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe.
- During the Noah's time Kaaba disappeared due to flood.
- The gate, which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba, is Bab-e-Salam.
- Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone.
- Actual color of Hajr-e-Aswad was white.
- The small piece of land b/wk Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem.
- The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem.
- There are five types of Tawaf.
- Hajjis go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds.
- Al-Multazim means the place of holding.
- The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called al-Multazim.
- Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa.
- After performing Say'ee Hujjaj go to Mina.
- Muzdalfa is a plain.
- Muzdalfa is located b/w Mina & Arafat.
- Muzdalfa is located six miles from Makkah.
- From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.
- Muzdalfa is called Sacred Monument in Quran.
- At Muzdalfa Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.
- Pebbles are collected from Muzdalfa.
- Jamarat that is nearest to Makkah is called Jamarat-ul-Uqba.
- Smallest Jamarat is Jamarat-al-Sughra.
- Rami are held at Mina.
- Talbiah is stopped after Rami.
- Afrad, Qar'ran and Tamatae are the types of Hajj.
- Dhulhulaifah is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.
- Dhulhulaifah is a point six mile from Madina.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

- Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April.
- Father's name, Hazat Abdullah.
- Mother' Name, Hazrat Amna.
- Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf.
- Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
- Real name of Abdu Mutalib was Shaba.
- Grandmother name, Fatima.
- 10 is the number of Uncles and 6 aunts.
- Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.
- At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
- Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
- Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
- Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
- Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
- At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahy.
- Hazrat Zubaida (RA) was the second wife of Holy Prophet.
- In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to madina.
- Hazrat Haleema was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.
- Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme-e-Aemon is also my mother.
- Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW) Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola (RA)
- How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? **Six years**
- Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
- Abduallh Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Prophet.
- Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
- 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
- Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
- Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.
- Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
- In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.
- Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the first heaven.
- Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on 2nd.
- Hazrat Yaqub on 3rd.
- Hazrat Idrees on 4th.
- Hazrat Harron on 5th.
- Hazrat Musa on 6th.
- Hazrat Ibraheem on 7th.
- Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.
- Prophet purchased mosque land at medina from two orphans.
- 45 Companions were with Prophet in migration to madina.
- Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 53 Articles.
- Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H.
- **27 total no of Ghazwas**.
- First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan, fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
- **Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. 313 Muslims fought in battle**.
- Types of Hadith are 10.
- Imam Zuhri (RA) became the first to consolidate Ahadith.
- **No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA) 5374.**
- Prophet hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya
- Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.
- Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.
- The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as Dunbade-Khizra.
- Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
- Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.
- 4 kings accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.
- Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet.
- Ume Salma was present at the time of the battle of Khyber.
- Hazrat Ali conquered the fort of Kamus.
- **Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.**
- Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
- Hashim was grandfather of prophet & brother of Muttalib.
- The name Muhamammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
- Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission i.e 615 A.d. The total number of migrated people was 15/16.
- Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.
- Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.
- After Amina's death, Ummay Aimen looked after Prophet.
- After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in Halaf-ul-Fazul.

- Prophet went to Syria with Abu Talib at the age of 12 (12th Year of elephant).
- Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of elephant.
- Dispute of Hajr-e-Aswad occur 35th year of elephant.
- Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of Nikah.
- Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.
- Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
- Da'ia of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
- **Abdul Mutalib died in 579 A.D.**
- Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.
- Foster mothers of Prophet were Haleema, Sobia & Khola.
- First foster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.
- For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.
- For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.
- Prophet had two real paternal uncles i.e Zubair & Abu Talib.
- Zubair died before Prophethood.
- After 7 days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.
- Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.
- Among uncles Abbas & Hamza embraced Islam.
- Amina was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.
- Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
- Prophet had no brother and no sister.
- Abdullah died at Madina.
- Prophet had six aunties.
- **Foster father of Prophet was Haris.**
- At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.
- Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the probihited months.
- First father-in-law of Prophet was Khawalid.
- Aamina belonged to Bani Zohra tribe.
- **Umar accepted Islam in 616 A.D.**
- Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.
- Shi'b means valley.
- Social boycott continued for 3 years.
- A group of Madina met Prophet in 11th Nabvi.
- Uqba is located near Makkah.
- The group of Madinites belonged to Khazraj tribe.
- Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.
- On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
- 10th Nabvi was called Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief).
- Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was Qaswa.
- Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
- Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.
- When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam **Fifth Nabavi**
- Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.
- Cave of Hira is 3 miles from Makkah.
- Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.
- Second convent of Al-Aqba arrived at Makkah in 12th Nabvi.
- Medina is 448 Km from Makkah. (250 miles)
- Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.
- Prophet performed Hajj in 10th Hija.
- Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.
- Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.
- Ambassadors sent to Arab& other countries in 7th Hijra.
- King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet.
- King of Byzantine in 7th Hijra was Hercules.
- After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.
- After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
- 632 A.D Charter of Madina.
- **Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.**
- Hijrah year began with 14th Nabvi.
- 10th year of prophet hood is known as year of grief.
- First Azan was called out in 1. A.H.
- Bahira Syrian Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet.
- Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought b/w Quraish and Bani Hawazin Prophet was of 15 years and participated in it.
- Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
- Tribe of Taif was Saqaif.
- Prophet with Zaid bin Haris went Taif & stayed for 10 days.
- Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days.
- **After 18 month at Madina of change of Qibla occurred.**
- Old name of Zu Qiblatain is Banu Saleem.
- Prophet prayed 2 years in cave Hira before first revelation.
- The name of Ibadat done by Prophet in Hira was Tahanas.
- Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
- At Masjid-e-Hanif (Madina) almost 70 prophets are buried.
- Masjid-e-Hanif (Mina) chk
- Month of migration was Rabiul Awal
- Qibla changed in 2nd Hijra.
- **Qiblah now a day is called Khana-e-Kaba.**
- Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1st Hijra
- Azan for prayer was adopted in 1st Hijra.
- Inhabitants of Taaif accepted Islam in 9th Hijrah.
- Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.
- Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.
- Jehad was allowed in 2nd Hijrah.
- Ashaab-e-Sufah: Muhajirs who stayed near Masjid-e-Nabvi.
- Hurrirah means a cat.
- Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.
- Jewish tribe of Banu Nuzair expelled from Madina in 4th H.
- Bait-e-Rizwan is also known as Bait-e-Shajra made under Keekar tree.
- Companions of Prophet at Hudabiya were 1400.
- Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.
- **1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.**
- Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
- Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.
- Quba is 3 miles away from Madina.
- In sixth year of Hijrah, Prophet intended for Umrah.
- Aam-ul-Wufood is 9th A.H.
- Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari's house for 7 months.
- Prophet performed Umrah in 7th A.H.
- Hazrat Haleema looked after the Holy Prophet for 3 years.
- Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
- Kuniyaat of the Holy Prophet was Abul Qasim.
- Holy prophet made first trade journey at the age of 9.
- Nafeesa carried Khadija's message of marriage to Prophet.
- Year 570 known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.
- Hazrat Khadija and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619.

- First place from where Prophet openly started his preaching Jabl Faran or Mount Safa.
- Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi. (i.e for 3 years)
- Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.
- Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali)
- Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.
- In miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.
- During Hijrat Saraqa bin Sajjal spied.
- In Miraj Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
- Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in miraj at al-Aqsa
- **Fatima died after 6 Months (age=31,11 A.H) Prophet.**
- Youngest daughter Fatima.
- Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H
- Seal of Prophet was made of Silver.
- What was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal?
  Allah Rasool Muhammad
- Prophet performed 1(in10 A.H) Hajj and 4(in7 A.H) umras.
- Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban,2 A.H(Monday)(during Zuhr)
- Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started Rabiulawal, 1 A.H.
- **Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.**
- First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was Abu Sufyan.
- Second woman to embrace Islam Lababa bint Haris (chk Ummay Aiman) (chk Nafeesa)
- First to migrate to Madina (first muhajir) Abu Salam.
- Last to migrate to Madina was Abbas.
- First non-arab to embrace Islam Farwah bin Umro
- Facsimile of the Prophet Mus'ab bin Umair.
- Kalsoom bin al_Hadam gave land for Quba mosque
- The title of ammenul ummat is of Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah. (Conqurer of Damascus)
- Prophet offered congregational prayer in Kaaba in 6th Nabvi.
- The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was Juma.
- Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360.
- **The largest idol named Habal.**
- Prophet preached Islam openly in 4th Nabvi.
- **Year of deputation was 9th.**
- Bilal called first aazan of Fajr prayer.
- The Hadith, which is transmitted with continuity and enjoys such abundance of narrators that their statement becomes authentic, is called Matwatar.
- The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha
- Qasim was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.
- The first Namaz-e-Janazah performed by Rasoolullah was that of Asad bin Zaraara (radi Allahu anhu).
- The first Namaaz to be made Fardh was Tahajjud Namaaz, which was later made Nafil.
- At Masjid-e-Nabvi first Muslim University was established.
- Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-Quba.
- Masjid-e-Zara was built by Hyporcrites at Madina.
- Nabvi Mosque constructed in 1 A.H Rabi-ul Awwal.
- Transfer of Qibla 15th Shaban 2. A.H day was Monday.
- 25 Doors are in Masjid –e-Haram, the most important door of Kaaba is Babul Salam.
- Qibla change order came in Mosque Zul Qiblatain
- The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.
- Friday is known as Sayeed Ul Ayam.
- Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the 15th night of Shuban.
- 26th night of Rajab is the night of Accession.
- In 256 Imam Bukhari died.
- 6 Lac Ahadith collected by Imam Bukhari.
- The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.
- Prophet issued order of killing Abdul Uza bin Khatal at the fall of Mecca.
- At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.

UMMUL MOMINEEN

- **Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of Holy prophet**.
- Zainab bint Khazeema is known as Ummal Masakeen.
- Hazat Umme-e-Salma the wife of holy prophet died in last.
- Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.
- Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan 10 Nabvi.
- Khadija was *buried* in Hujun above Makka
- In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.
- Khadija died at 65 years age.
- **Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona. (Check it: Javeria)**
- Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
- First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha (Jange Jamal)
- Ayesha narrated maximum number of ahadith.
- The second wife named Sauda.
- Zainub bint Jaish (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah's revelation or will.
- Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was Hafsa.
- Ummmul momineen died last was Umaay Salma.
- Hazrat Khadija was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.
- Umm-e-Salma was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
- Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba was daughter of Abu Sufyan.
- Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
- **Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.**
- After the victory of Khyber, Prophet married Hazrat Safia.
- Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.
- Hazrat Khadija was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.
- Najashi was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.
- **The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria's actual name was Barrah.**
- **Hazrat Khadija received salutation from Allah.**

- Third wife of Prophet was Hazrat Ayesha.
- Sauda said about Ayesha "My soul might be in her body"
- Hazrat Khadija was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Prophet not offerd funeral prayer of Khadija due to Allah's will.
- Ayesha is called Al-Tayyabeen.
- The eldest daughter of Prophet was Zainab.
- **Granddaughter of Prophet was Ummamah.**
- Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.
- After Ruqia's death Ummay Kalsoom married Usman.
- Qasim was born in 11 years before Prophethood.
- Hassan is known as Shabbar, which means handsome.
- For 14 months Hasan remained Khalifa.
- Hasan is buried at Jannat-ul-Baq'ee.
- Total number of sons of Prophet was 3.
- Eldest son of the Prophet Qasim.
- Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.

BATTLES OF ISLAM

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
- 624 Battle of Badr.
- 625 Battle of Uhad.
- 626 Battle of Rajih.
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.
- 629, Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.
- 631, Battle of Tabuk.
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah.
- Badr is a village.
- Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
- Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.
- Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
- **Uhud is a hill**.
- Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
- Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
- After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
- Badr was faught for 3 times.
- Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
- Leader of the Kufar in this battle was Abu Jahl.
- Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad 70
- In Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.
- In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
- Ahzab means Allies.
- Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.
- Muslim strength 1600.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.
- The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of Ahzab.
- Conquest of Makkah was took place on 20 Ramzan.
- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
- Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- **Martyr of Badar were 14.**
- **70 Martyred in Uhad.**
- In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.
- Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
- 3000 was the number of musims at the battle of Ditch.
- 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.
- 30,000 at the time of Tabuk.
- Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.
- For 20 days Prophet stayed at Tabuk.
- Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
- Porphet was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.
- First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8. A.H.
- Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
- In Battle of Uhad, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
- Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.
- Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)
- In Hudabiya Sohail bin Amru represented Quraysh.
- Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
- Batttle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.
- **The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Amaar bin Yaasir**
- First female martyr: Summaya (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)
- The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar: Muhaj'jah
- Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17 A.H.
- Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.
- Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
- Abdul Malik was the poet ruler of Ummaya.
- Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
- Salahuddin Ayubi was of Abbasid dynasty.
- Halaku Khan came to power after Abbasids.
- **Al Qanun was written by Ibn-i-Sina.**
- Ibn Khuldun is called founder of sociology.
- Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by Al-Khazali.
- Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
- Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
- Prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years
- Mubha: an act, which brings neither blessings nor punishment.
- Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman
- Battle of Camel was fought b/w Ali and Hazrat Aysha.
- **Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H**.
- Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
- During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.
- Abu Hurairah has reported largest number of Ahadith.
- Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.
- Sindh was conquered during the reign of Walid 1.
- Kharajit is the earliest sect of Islam.
- Battle of Yermuk was fought in 634 A.D.:
- **Khyber conquest made in 7th Hijra (628 A.D)**
- The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbuh missed four prayers was Ghazwa Khandaq.

- First woman martyr Samiya by Abu Jahl.
- First man martyr Haris bin Abi Hala.
- Jihad means to strive hard.
- **Jihad made obligatory in 2nd A.H.**
- The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharam.
- Ghazwa Badr is named as Furqan.
- Ohad is located near Madina.
- Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
- Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men.
- 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad Mountain.
- Ummay Hakeem was granddaughter of Abu Jehl.
- Banu Nuzair tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.
- Prophet dug a trench along the border of Syria.
- 3000 men dug the ditch.
- In battle of Ahzab a piercing blast of cold wind blew.
- Khyber is located near Madina at 200 km distance.
- The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.
- Against Khyber Muslim army was 1600 men strong.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- Khyber is located near the border of Syria.
- Moata was situated in Syria.
- Army of 3000 men was sent to Moata under Zaid bin Haris.
- After the death of Zaid bin Haris Hazrat Jaafiar was made the army leader at Moata.
- Under Khalid's leadership, battle of Moata was won.
- Battle of Moata took place in 8 Hijra.
- Tribe of Khuza joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.
- Battle of Hunain fought in 8 Hijra.
- Muslim army for Hunain was 14 thousand.
- Siege of Taif was laid in 9 A.H.
- Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
- In 9 A.H there was famine in Hijaz.
- In 9 A.H there was scarcity of water in Madina.
- In Quran Tabook expedition is called expedition of straitness.
- Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.
- Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 A.H.
- Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.
- Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz.
- The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was Abdullah bin Jabeer.
- Comander of infidels in Ohad was Abu Sufyan.
- Battle of Tabook came to an end without any result.
- 2 weeks were spent to dig the ditch.
- In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a Jew.
- Qamoos temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.
- For battle of Tabook, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.
- In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named Umaro bin Abad-e-Wad was killed by Ali.
- In Hunain Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:
- Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in Moata war.
- In Tabook ghazwa Muslims returned without a fight.
- Gazwa Widdan was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.
- In Hunain battle Prophet was left alone.
- The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.
- **In Badr martyrs were Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8.**
- In the battle of Taaif, catapult was used first time by Muslims.
- Against the Syrian tribe the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.
- First Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was fought at Rabakh in 1 A.H.
- Last Sariya Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas was fought at Syria in 11 A.H.

COMPANIONS OF HOLY PROPHET (PBUH)

- Hazrat Asad died first among the Sahabah.
- Hamza & Hussain are known as leader of Martyrs.
- Hazrat Usman Bin Talha was the Key holder of Kaaba.
- Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas conquered Persia firstly.
- Qabeela bin Qais is known as cupbearer of Zam Zam.
- Abbas was instrumental in bringing abu Sufiyan in Islam.
- Periods of Caliphs
- **Abu Bakar 632-634**
- **Hazrat Umar 634-644**
- **Hazrat Usman 644-656**
- **Hazrat Ali 656-661**
- **Abu Bakar 2y 3m**
- **Hazrat Umar 10y 5m 21d.**
- **Hazrat Usman 12y.**
- **Hazrat Ali 4y 9m.**
- Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of cloth.
- Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah.
- Apostasy movement took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.
- Hazrat Umar embraced Islam at the age of 33 or 27.
- Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.
- Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.
- Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calender.
- Hazat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme Qulsoom.
- Usman accepted Islam at the instigation of Abu Bakar.
- Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.
- Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
- Hazrat Ali was born at Khane-e-Kaaba.
- Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.
- In Ghawa Uhad Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.
- Hazrat Umer accepted Islam in 616 A.D.
- Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
- Hazrat Umar added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.
- Hazrat Umar embraced the Islam at the age of 34.
- Usman migrated to Habsha
- Hazat Usman participated in all battles except Badr.
- In the reign of Usama, Muwaviah established naval fleet.
- Only sahabi without seeing Prophet Awais Karni.
- Umar levied zakat on horses.
- Ali lifted zakat on horses.
- Abu Bakr had knowledge of dreams.
- Usman added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
- Atique is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- Hazrat Umar established Department of Police.
- Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely Majlis-e-Aam.
- Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).
- Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.

- Hazrat Ali remained Caliph for 4 years and 9 months.
- Hazrat Ali is buried at Najaf.
- Ameer Mavia established the postal system.
- Amer bin Aas embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- Khalild bin Waleed embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.
- The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.
- The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was Mus'ab bin Umair who was sent to Madinah.
- The first person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique
- Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari is known as the first Dervish.
- Abdullah ibn Maz'oom: first person buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Hazrat Umar was the first person to perform Janazah Salaah in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
- First census of Islamic world in Umer's period.
- The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin Jahash.
- Salah-udin Ayubi conquered Bait ul Muqadas.
- Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.
- Shah Jahan Mosque is at Thatta.
- Indonesia is the biggest Islamic Country Population wise.
- Maldives is the smallest Islamic country area wise.
- Hazrat Data Ganj Bux is buried in Lahore.
- Abyssinia is an old name of Ethiopia.
- Mesopotamia is the old name of Iraq.
- Constantinople is and old name of Istanbul.
- Persia is an old name of Iran.
- Albania is Europe's only Islamic country.
- Sinai Peninsula is only land bridge between Asia and Africa.
- Egypt connects Africa with Europe continent.
- Al Azhar University is in Cairo.
- Shah Faisal Mosque is in Islamabad.
- Jibraeel will be first person questioned on Day of Qiyamah.
- From amongst the animals, the first animal to be brought back to life will be the Buraaq of Prophet Muhammad.
- The first meal in Jannah will be fish liver.
- The first Ibaadat on earth was Tauba (repentance).
- The first Mujaddid of Islam is Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.
- First book of Hadith compiled was Muata by Imam Malik.
- Mosque of Prophet was damaged due to fire in the reign of Motasim Billah.
- Jamia mosque of Damascus was built by Walid bin Malik.
- Badshahi mosque Lahore was built by Shah Jahan.
- Faisal mosque was opened for public in 1987.
- Umm-us-Saheehain is Imam Malik: Mauta.
- Mohd: bin Ismael Bukhari comprised of 4,000 hadiths
- Bukhari Sharif & Muslim Sharif are called Sahihain.
- Imam Tirmazy was a student of Abu Dawood.
- Imam Nisai=Ahmed bin Shoaib.
- Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by Imam Abu Yousuf.
- Mahmood Ghaznavi called kidnapper of scholars.
- Dara Shakoh was a mystic.
- Mulla Nizam-ud-Din founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia.
- Rabia Basry was born in 95 A.H.
- Baqee Billah revolted against Akbar's deen-e-Ilahi firstly.
- Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi was given the title of Mujadid alf Sani by Mulla Abdul Hakeem.
- Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr married to the daughter of Balban.
- Toosi built Margha astronomical observatory.
- Mamoon of west is al-Zahrawi.
- Shah Waliullah wrote Mawahb-ur-Rehman.

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

FACTS ABOUT HUMAN BODY

- Normal temperature of body is 98.4 deg: F = 37 deg: C
- Corrine is used as paralyzing agent
- A nerve cell is called neuron. Each neuron has several inputs called dendrites and a single output called axon
- Weakest bone is clavicle bone
- Hardest bone is collar bone
- The part of small intestine that joins large intestine is colon
- Hardest part of body is tooth
- Most abundant element in human body is carbon (chk Oxygen or calcium)
- Systole is heart contraction
- Diastole is heart relaxation
- Dendrites are connected with neurons
- Epidermis = outer skin is called the True skin, it is free from blood vessels and its cells are nourished by lymph
- Tendons hold muscles to the bones.
- The largest part of the human brain is the Cerebrum
- Blood fails to clot in the absence of Calcium
- the two most abundant elements by mass found in Earth's crust are Oxygen and Silicon
- Eardrum helps in keeping balance of the body
- In general, the probability of flooding decreases when there is an increase in the amount of infiltration
- Where is the 'Atlas' bone in the human body located? Neck
- What does intelligent people have more in their hair? zinc and copper
- Which base differentiates DNA and RNA? Uracil
- Eye is filled with liquids: **two**
- What is the name of bones of human finger? Phalanges
- Pons varolii is found in brain
- Human brain contains 4/5th of water
- % of water in body is 70%
- Carbon in human body is 18%
- Heart is conical in shape
- Weight of heart is 9 ounces with 4 cavities
- Weight of kidney is 41/2 ounces
- Weight of brain is 1.4 kg and it consists of 14 billion nerve cells
- Right kidney is shorter and little lower than left
- Kidneys are supplied blood though renal arteries
- Liver receives blood from the alimentary canal through Heptic Portal vein
- Coronary artery supplies blood to heart
- Each kidney contains about one million nephrons
- Eye ball is moved by six muscles
- Most active muscle of human body is eye muscle
- Digestion of food takes 3 to 4 hours in stomach
- Capacity of stomach is one and a half kilo of food
- Clavicle is the collar bone
- Scapula is the shoulder bone
- Sternum is the chest bone
- There are 24 ribs
- Spinal cord has 33 disks
- Bones in hand are 27
- Ulna is the bone of forearm
- Radius is the second bone of forearm
- Carpal are 8 small bones of wrist
- Tarsal is the ankle bone
- Femur and patella (knee cap), tibia and fibula are bones of lower limbs
- Femur is the longest bone
- Head or skull has 29 bones
- Total bones are 206
- Total muscles are 600 (chk 650)
- 60 thousand miles of capillaries of blood
- Chemically finger nails are made of protein
- Nails are made of a tough material called keratin
- Average body has 2 square yards of skin
- Weight of skin is 6 pounds
- Smallest bone is stirrup in the ear about 1/10th of an inch
- A newborn baby has 300 bones
- In 22 weeks baby is formed completely
- Ovum is a female germ cell
- The sensation of skin is perceived by epidermis
- Number of systems in body are of 7 types
- Man breathes 20,000 times in a day
- Root of hair is called follicle
- More than 2/3rd of body weight is made of fluids/water
- Messages sent in brain at 240 miles/hour
- Weight of eyes is 1 ½ ounces each
- There are 100,000 hairs
- Muscle of jaw exerts 219 kg weight
- Circadian rhythm is a medical term of heart beat
- Atmosphere exerts a pressure of 15 pounds per square inch on human body
- Iris of eye regulates the quantity of light admitted into the eye ball
- Outer layer of eyeball is called sclerotic
- The front portion of sclerotic is called cornea
- In eye a convex lens is placed
- Cornea is the only part of body without blood supply
- In front of eye is Cornea, which bends light as it passes into the eyeball. It is covered by a thing membrane called Conjunctiva.
- Image made on ratina is upside down, but our brain turns it right.
- Behind the Cornea is a sheet of muscles called the Iris with the small hole in the middle called the pupil.
- Iris manages the amount of light entry into eye. In dark it relaxes to let pupil enter light as much as possible and in bright light it contracts.
- The muscles attached to the lens are ciliary muscles. These muscles can contract the lens thin to see distant objects and for close objects these muscles relax.
- Retina contains cone shaped cells that can detect colors.
- Retina contains rod shaped cells that can see dim light.
- In the centre of retina is a small yellow area called the fovea where each cell has its own connection to the brain.
- Skeleton word comes from a Greek word meaning dried up.
- The defect of vision because of which a person cannot see distant objects clearly: Myopia or Short sightedness
- Where on your body are the most sweat glands-Feet
- Your eyeballs are 3.5% what-Salt
- The human bodies got 45 miles of them – what-Nerves

- Where is your zygomatic bone-Cheek
- Pancreas lies partly on the left side and partly on the right side of the body.
- Development of calf muscles in ladies who wear high heels is a common example of: Use and disuse of organ
- Cerumen is the technical name for what body part-Earwax
- Skin does not excrete oil.
- Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.
- Liver receives blood from the alimentary canal through hepatic portal vein.
- For short-sightedness (man cannot see distant objects) a concave lens is used
- For long-sightedness (man cannot see near objects) a convex lens is used
- Concave mirrors are used as shaving mirrors, doctors use concave mirrors for the examination of ear, nose or eyes of a patient
- Concave mirrors are used to focus light in case of searchlights and headlights of automobiles.
- Cerebellum co-ordinates movements, conscious control and balance, allowing you to move smoothly.
- The largest and most complicated part of brain is cerebrum. It controls conscious actions, speech and all your senses. It also does all your thinking and is the centre of memory and learning. It has two halves linked by bundles of nerve fibres. Its right side does artistic, creative tasks while the left is responsible for understanding, reading and thinking
- A reflex action is controlled by the nerves of the spinal cord without involving brain.
- Skeleton word comes from a Greek word meaning dried up
- Most abundant mineral in human body is calcium
- Strongest muscle is Thigh muscle (chk Heart muscle and cheek muscle)
- Iris in the eye contracts on the entry of light.
- Retina acts as a lens in the entry of light.
- Weight of heart is 300 gram.
- Water in human body is 85%
- A human being drinks 27 tons of water in a year
- Peritoneum is a membrane
- Unused fat in body is converted into animal fat and stored in different parts of body
- Substances which bring down body temperature are Antipyretics
- Antibodies are proteins
- Most easily breakable bone of body is Collar bone
- There is 21/2 pounds of calcium in human body
- A human body has 236 joints
- Dental enamel is the hardest thing present in human body
- A man breathes 18 times in a minute
- A 9 inch nail can be made from the iron available in a body
- Average weight of man's brain is 4.8 ounces and femal's 4.4 ounces
- About 900 pencils can be made from the carbon preserved in human body
- Skin does not excrete oil.
- New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
- Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.
- Total teeth = 32, eight flat incisors at the front, fount pointed canine and 20 flat-topped pre-molars and molars at the back of the mouth.
- Tooth is covered by tough white enamel.
- Enamel is the hardest substance in the body and resists almost everything except the acid produced by certain bacteria
- Liver is the body's chemical factory.
- Liver is the largest organ in the body.
- Liver carries out more than 500 different tasks.
- Liver recycles old red blood cells.
- Liver takes up and stores glucose from blood.
- Liver also absorbs and stores fat and some vitamins.
- Liver uses vitamin B12 for making new red blood cells.
- Nearly two third of our body is water.
- We loose about a liter and a half of water each day in sweating, breathing and urination.
- Each kidney is made up of millions of tiny filtering units called Nephrons.
- The nephrons can filter about 4 liters of blood every 5 minutes.
- Each day about 200 liters of water leaves the blood and passes into the filters most of it is then reclaimed and return to the blood.
- Only about a liter of water per day stays in the nephrons to leave the kidney and flow into the bladder as urine.
- Urea is poisonous so the kidneys remove all of it from the blood.
- The liquid, which leaves the kidney, as urine is about 96% water and just 4% salts and urea.
- The urinary bladder can hold about half a liter of urine before we must empty it.
- Amniotic sac is a protective bag of fluid in which the baby floats.
- A baby is attached to the side of the womb by placenta.
- Homo erectus means upright man
- Homo sapiens mean wise man
- Cells in intestine are easily worn away and live for only a few days.
- Bone cells can last for 30 years.
- The left ventricle pumps blood all round the body.
- Capillaries are so small that they can fit between cells.
- A living bone has layers of hard calcium phosphate on the outside and a heycomb of hard bone of living cells inside
- Bone marrow supply blood cells over 2 millin every second
- In the inner chamber of ear called cochlea, the vibrations send waves of movement through a fluid.
- The cochlea is liked with thousands of sensitive hairs.
- Thumping of heart or break out of sweat are caused by adrenaline.
- From the age of about 5 years a child's body grows steadily
- Protein is a natural polymer
- Muscles along the digestive system contract in a sequence called peristalsis to squeeze food along
- Nutrients of food are absorbed in blood in a long section of intestine called ileum. If uncoiled, ileum is 5-6 meters long
- Eye contains only three types of color-sensitive cells. These cells (called cones) are on retina. The cones respond to red, green and blue light. Brain makes out other colors by combining the signals from these cells.
- Ophthalmology deals with Eyes

- ORBIS is mobile eye hospital
- Synovial fluid is the "joint oil" between bones
- The smallest bone in human body is stapes or stirrup bone. It is one of the three auditory ossicles in the middle ear. Its length is 0.10 to 0.13 inch.
- Your tongue is the only muscle in your body that is attached at only one end
- You use 14 muscles to smile and 43 to frown.
- A living bone has layers of hard calcium, phosphate on the outside and a honeycomb of hard bone are living cells within.
- Every second, hundreds of tiny pulses of electricity shoot through your body along living wires called nerves.
- There is a place in the retina where the light sensitive cells are interrupted by the presence of the optic nerve head. It is known as The Retinal Neural Transmission Layer.
- The cavity of Ascaris is known as Coelom.
- The membranous labyrinth of the ear is filled with Endolymph.
- Crura-cerebri is found in Mid-brain.
- The strongest muscle of the body is the masseter muscle, which is located in the jaw. (Check)
- Muscles account for 40 percent of one's body weight.
- There are 230 joints in the body.
- Kids have 20 first teeth. Adults have 32 teeth.
- The small intestines are about 25 feet long.
- The large intestines are five feet long and are three times wider than the small intestines.
- Most people shed 40 pounds of skin in a lifetime.
- Your body is 70 percent water.
- Normal body temperature is 98.6° Fahrenheit.
- When you sneeze, air rushes through your nose at a rate of 100 mph.
- An eyelash lives about 150 days before it falls out.
- Your brain sends messages at the rate of 240 mph.
- About 400 gallons of blood flow through your kidneys in one day.
- You blink your eyes about 20,000 times a day.
- Your heart beats about 100,000 times a day.
- Humans breathe 20 times per minute, more than 10 million times per year and about 700 million times in a lifetime.
- You have about 100,000 hairs on your head.
- There are 10 million nerve cells in your brain.
- Each of your eyes has 120 million rods, which help you see in black and white.
- Each eye has six million cones, which help you see in color.
- One in 12 man is colorblind.
- Brain of a normal human adult weighs about 3lb
- For an adult blood pressure of 120/80 is regarded as ideal and pressure of up to 140/90 is normal.
- Iris in the eye contracts on the entry of light.
- Retina acts as a lens in the entry of light.
- In your body where is the macula- Eye centre of the Retina
- Weight of heart is 300 gram.
- Heart pumps five liters of blood in 1 minute.
- Colon is mainly responsible for water absorption from the undigested residue.
- Right kidney in man is slightly lower in position than the left kidney
- The movement of food through esophagus is by the muscular action known as: peristaltic
- In the human body what is replaced every three months Eyelashes
- Our eyes are always the same size from birth, but our nose and ears never stop growing
- The thickness of your skin varies from 1/2 to 6 millimeters, depending on the area of your body
- The temperature of the dead human body on Celsius scale is 25 c normal room temperature
- Where in your body is the labyrinth- Ear
- What does a hypodermic literally mean-Under skin
- In the body where would you find your villus Small Intestine
- Where is the dirtiest skin on your body- The face
- The number of the spinal nerves in the man Is 31 pairs.
- Part of the human body can expand 20 times its normal size: Stomach 0.5 litres to 5 litres
- In the human body where is your occiput: Back of head
- Central nervous system controls the reflex action in the body.
- The terminal part of vertebral column in man is called Coceyx
- The "Urinary system" of the body consists of 3 organs.
- Haryersion canals are present in Bone.
- The heart bear is initiated and regulated by nodal tissue made of specialized cardiac muscles called Purkinje tusse.
- The gestation period of human being is Nine months.
- The first heart sound is produced when Diastole begins.
- Where would you find Lunate Triquetral and Hamate-Bones in Wrist
- Which part of the human body contains the most gold: Toenails
- In the body luteinizing hormone is produced by what gland Pituitary
- Due to buffer system, human blood has a ph of 7.4.
- The normal temperature of human body is 98.6 F.
- Chemical elements most % human body O 65% C 18% and Hydrogen 10%
- Cell membrane is made up of protein and lipid molecules forming a semi permeable membrane.
- Carbohydrates in the cell are in from of glycogen.
- An epithelium is a collection of cells.
- Exoskeleton lies external to the muscles.
- Exoskeleton is commonly found in anthropoids and mollusk.
- Exoskeleton is composed of dead substances secreted by the cells.
- Endoskeleton lies internal to muscles of the body. It is found in all vertebrates. It is formed of bones and cartilages.
- Endoskeleton is composed of living cells.
- Ear has 6 bones- Malleus bone (2), Incus bone (2) & stapes (2).
- Human skull has 22 bones.
- There are 26 vertebrae in the human body.
- Total number of ribs are 24- True Ribs (14), False Ribs (6) and floating ribs (4)
- Sternum is that bone where the ribs meet medially.
- Collarbone are 2, Shoulder bone are 2.
- Carpal bones are those bones, which form the wrist numbering 8.

- Small forearm bone is radius and main forearm bone is Ulna. Humerus is upper arm bone.
- Metacarpal bones are found in hand numbering 5.
- Phalanges are small bones present in fingers also called digits. These are 14 in number.
- Each leg is composed of 29 bones.
- Tarsal bone is also known as the anklebone. These are seven in number.
- Phalanges are toe bones numbering 14.
- Vertebrae are 33 in number. Vertebral column covers spinal cord and protects it from injury.
- Clavicle bones are also known as collarbones. These are two bones.
- Scapula is called shoulder bones.
- Sternum is called chest bone.
- Patella acts like a kneecap and protects the knee joint.
- Tibia is the main large bone of the lower leg also known as calf-bone.
- Fibula is the smaller part of lower leg.
- Femur bears the weight of the body. It is in upper leg.
- Muscles are composed of threadlike protein structure called myofibril.
- The cardiac muscle continues to contract rhythmically even when it is disconnected from the nervous system.
- Trapizius muscle is responsible for movement of shoulder.
- Sternocleidomastoid muscle is the longest muscle of the body. It bends head and neck.
- Brachialis anticus muscle is responsible for bending forearm to the upper arm.
- Heart is enclosed in a tough membrane called Pericardium.
- There are four chambers of heart.
- Heart is surrounded by a fluid called as pericardial fluid.
- The weight of the heart in females is 25% lesser than in males.
- Excitability and contractility of the heart id due to the presence of myofibrils of actin and myosin.
- Purkinjee fibres are tissues of heart.
- S.A Node and A.V Node are special conducting tissues of the heart.
- S.A. Node was discovered by Keith and Flack in 1907.
- A.V Node functions as Pacemaker.
- Right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from body collected by Superior Vena Cava from head and upper parts while from the lower parts by inferior vena cava.
- Right atrium opens into right ventricle through right atrioventricular aperture guarded by bicuspid valve allowing one-way flow of blood.
- When right ventricle contracts, the blood is pushed by the way of pulmonary arteries to the lungs for oxygenation.
- The left atrium is that chamber which receives the oxygenated blood from lungs by pulmonary veins.
- Left atrium opens into left ventricle from there blood is pumped into aorta, which distributes blood to body.
- Cardiac cycle consists of three events- Auricular Systole, Ventricular Systole and Diastole.
- Each cardiac cycle takes 0.8 seconds.
- Aorta is the largest vessel of the body.
- The biggest artery is aorta with a diameter of one inch.
- Arteries carry blood away from the heart except pulmonary arteries.
- Arteries carry oxygenated blood except pulmonary arteries.
- The smallest artery is called arteriole.
- The walls of veins are much thinner that the arteries.
- Coronary arteries supply blood to heart.
- Carotid arteries supply blood to head.
- Subclavian arteries supply blood to shoulder and forelimbs.
- Coelic artery supplies blood to digestive system.
- Renal artery supplies blood to kidneys.
- Iliac artery supplies blood to legs.
- The most important function of perspiration is to regulate the body temperature.
- The number of chromosomes in the human body is 46.
- First tissue culture was grown in space on Dec: 17, 1997.
- The tiny air sacs in the lung tissues are called alveoli.
- *Farmer's lung* is a type of hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- Otalgia is what condition-Earache
- *Scurvy* is a disease resulting from a deficiency of vitamin C, which is required for the synthesis of collagen in humans.
- Scorbutic gums, a symptom of scurvy
- Scurvy leads to the formation of spots on the skin, spongy gums, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. The spots are most abundant on the thighs and legs, and a person with the ailment looks pale, feels depressed, and is partially immobilized. In advanced scurvy there are open, suppurating wounds and loss of teeth. It was described by Hippocrates
- Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of Concave.
- Pancreas lies partly on the left side and partly on the right side of the body.
- In total 25 elements are present in human body.

HUMAN BLOOD

- Universal donor group is O group
- Total volume of blood in human body is 5.5 liters (chk 6 liters)
- Life span of red blood cells is 120 days
- Life of RBC is 115 days.
- The total quantity of blood in a human body is 7-8 liter.
- 80 % water is found in pure blood
- The pH of normal human body is Arteries 7.4
- 60% of blood plasma consists of protein.
- Which one of the following substances is obtained by the fractionation of human blood? Gamma globulin
- In the human circulatory system blood returns to the heart from the lungs through Pulmonary Veins.
- First blood transfusion carried out in London
- PH value of water is 7, blood is 7.4 and urine is 5.5-6.5
- When iron is less in body the quantity of RBC decreases
- Leococytosis is the increase in number of white blood cells.
- it takes 30 seconds to blood for a complete circulation in human body
- Blood travels 1000 times through the whole body
- Hemoglobin is chromo-protein

- In lymph main cells are lymphocytes
- Blood has 83% of water
- Blood has 60% plasma, 40% corpuscles
- During sleep a man's blood pressure fluctuates.
- Fat is a Lipid
- Human blood is 6 times thicker than water
- Heart pumps five liters of blood in 1 minute.
- Antigen is a substance that destroys harmful bacteria
- Blood typing is the way of determining the blood group.
- Platelets help to seal cuts in the skin.
- Almost half of the blood in a body is made up of red blood cells.
- White cells are about one for every 500 red cells.
- A blood donor gives about 500 ml of blood.
- RBC and WBC is bloods are counted by Hemocytometer.
- Of the blood groups A, B, AB and O, which one is transfused into a person whose blood group is A? Group A and O
- Your body contains eight pints of blood.
- Kari Landsteiner discovered the blood groups of man.
- Prothrombin, which helps in clotting of blood, is released by Blood platelets.
- The main function of white blood cells in the body is to protect the body against diseases.
- In which liquid component do the blood cells move about? Plasma
- Blood can be classified into how many main types of groups? Four
- The fluid portion of blood is known as the plasma.
- Blood contains 91 to 92% waster.
- Blood contains proteins like Serum Albumin, Serum Globulin, Prothrombin and Fibrinogen.
- RBCs in venous blood have bigger size than in arterial blood.
- RBCs due to their Hb content act as O2 carrier.
- RBCs are also known as Erythrocytes.
- WBCs are known as Leucocytes and act as police force of the body.
- WBCs are larger in size as compared to RBCs.
- Life span of WBCs is a few days to a few weeks.
- Platelets have no nucleus.
- Platelets are formed in red bone marrow.
- Life span of platelets varies from 4 to 10 days.
- Platelets are very rich in catecholamine.
- Blood grouping is based on the presence of blood group antigen (agglutinates) on RBCs, which are inherited.
- O group comprises of 47% of population while A with 41% is second.
- Hemoglobin is a conjugated protein composed of heme and globulin.
- Quantity of hemoglobin is 16-gms/100 ml of blood in Males and 14-gms/100 ml of blood in females.
- Hemoglobin is basically from acetic acid and glycine.
- Platelets are essential for blood clotting.

GLANDS AND SECRETIONS IN HUMAN BODY

- Blood clotting factor is produced by Liver
- Chemical factory of human body is liver
- Urea is produces in liver
- Maximum quantity of water is in eyes
- Largest secretary gland is Liver
- Insulin is produced by pancreas, Insulin is a protein which acts as a hormone
- Amino acids are a product of the digestion of proteins.
- Ptyalin is starch-digesting enzyme.
- Bile secretion does not contain enzymes.
- Pepsin, a digestive enzyme is produced in stomach.
- The hormone secreted by adrenal cortex: aldosterone
- The organ in (the human body which is responsible for the digestion of protein only -Stomach
- Ptyalin is present in the saliva.
- Glycogen is mainly stored in Liver and muscles.
- Pepsin converts protein into peptides in acid media.
- Trypsin is an enzyme produced by pancreas
- Starch is digested by Ptylin
- Gall bladder stores bile from liver and releases it into small intestine after food is consumed
- Pancreas is both endo- and exocrine gland
- Harmones secreted by kidneys are Renin and Erythroprotein
- Lachrymal glands give out tears
- Sweat glands give out sweat
- Salivary glands give out saliva, Saliva contains Amylases
- Ptyalin is the enzyme of Saliva
- Liver converts excessive protein into urea.
- Amino acids are a product of the digestion of proteins.
- Ptyalin is starch-digesting enzyme.
- Bile secretion does not contain enzymes.
- Enzymes found in saliva are ptyalin.
- Lachrymal gland is a ductless gland.
- Insulin: Pancreas
- Thyroxin: Thyroid
- Adrenaline; Adrenal medulla
- Estrogen: Ovaries
- Testosterone: Testes
- Cortisol; Adrenal cortex
- In the body luteinizing hormone is produced by what gland Pituitary
- Mammary gland give out milk
- Liver gives out bile
- Sebaceous gland give out sebum
- Exocrine glands transmit secretions through ducts
- Enzymes are protein in nature
- Hydrolysis of starch gives glucose and fructose
- Fat digested by Lipase
- Starch is a polymer of glucose
- Endocrine glands: Pituitary is in brain and it controls general body growth.
- Thyroid gland produces Thyroxin and it increases rate of cellular metabolism,
- Pancreas produce insulin which metabolizes sugar and fats
- Adrenal gland produce cartosol, Testosterone is produced by Tests and ovaries produce Progesterone.

- Pituitary: Controls activity of thyroid, adrenal and reproductive glands. Other hormones stimulate the womb to contract during birth, and stimulate milk production after a baby is born.
- Thyroid: Thyroxin controls the rate at which we grow, and how fast food is converted to energy in our cells.
- Adrenal Glands: Adrenaline speeds up the heart and breathing, causes sweating and diverts blood to the muscles, in response to an emergency.
- Cortisone helps fight stress and shock.
- Aldosterone helps regulate water and salt in the body.
- Pancreas: Insulin controls the body's use of glucose.
- Ovaries: Estrogens and progesterone control female appearance and the release of eggs, and prepare the body for pregnancy.
- Testes: Testosterone controls the development of male appearance and the production of sperm cells.
- Protein which acts as hormone is Oxatocin
- Hormones are made in glands known as endocrine glands, which pour them, straight into the blood. Hormones are not released all the time they are produced in short bursts.
- Pituitary gland attached to the underside of brain releases hormones that control the activity of other endocrine glands. It produces hormone that controls the amount of water filtered in the kidneys. Pituitary is attached to the brain by the hypothalamus which links together the nervous system and the hormonal system
- Excessive secretion from the pituitary gland in children results in increased height

GENE AND CELL

- The genetic material of chromatin is DNA
- Hereditary material is DNA
- Gender of a person is determined by 23rd chromosome
- Autosome are sex chromosome = 23
- Nucleus of human body cell contains about 20,000 genes, half of which being contributed by each parent
- Term gene was coined by Johannsen in 1909
- DNA = Deoxy ribose nucleic acid
- RNA = Ribose nucleic acid
- Histones are on chromosomes
- Chromosomes word was coined by Waldeyer in 1888
- Number of chromosomes in human being is 46
- Chromosomes in spermatozoa are 23
- Smallest part of a gene is Mutton
- Mitochondria are power house of cells
- Golgi bodies are involved in cell secretions
- Ribosome are rich in DNA and prepare protein
- Plastids are found in Plant cells only and contain chlorophyll
- Centrosomes help in cell division
- Proteins are synthesized by Golgi bodies.
- Cellulose respiration is done by Mitochondrion
- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
- Most cells are microscopic but the egg cell of an ostrich is 15-20 cm long and some giraffe nerve cells reach more then 4 m long
- Mitochondria do work of cell respiration.
- The nucleus, mitocondria and chloroplast have double membranes
- Bacteria have no nucleus and no mitochondria they have just a single loop of DNA cell nucleoid as well as food granules and ribosome which produce proteins
- Each cell has the same set of about 30,000 genes.
- Genes are arranged along a long and thin thread-like structure called chromosomes.
- Snakes have 36 chromosomes, horse has 63 while some ferns have 500 or more
- Humans have a total of 46 chromosomes- 23 pairs in every cell. The only exception is sperm and egg cells, which have 23 unpaired chromosomes.
- Genes are made of a chemical called deoxyribonucleic acid or DNA
- DNA tells a cell how to make the proteins
- Every cell in a body contains at least 10,000 different kinds of proteins.
- The machinery for making these proteins is on structures called ribosome, which are outside the nucleus.
- RNA carries the instructions for making a particular protein to the ribosome.
- A permanent change to a piece of DNA is called a mutation.
- Nearly a third of a human being's genes are the same as the genes of a lettuce.
- DNA is shaped like a twisted ladder called double helix. The rungs of the ladder are made up of four chemical building blocks Adenine, Guanine, Thymine, and Cytosine.
- Amoeba is a unicellular organism
- A structure present in all cells is called cell membrane
- The normal temperature of human body on the Kelvin scale is 310.
- ELISA is Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay- for HIV/AIDS.
- Rh- blood is very rare compared to Rh+.
- The pancreatic duct releases its contents into duodenum.
- Right hepatic artery supplies nutrient rich blood from stomach and small intestine to the liver.
- Human cranium contains 6 bones.
- In the human body, spleen stores extra blood for release when shortage occurs.
- Mitochondria contain enzymes for cellular respirations.
- In the human body, rotator cuff muscle is to be found in the shoulder.
- Reproductive cells in normal human beings are produced in greater numbers for a longer period of time in the male
- Which vessels bring blood back to heart? Inferior venacava and Superior venacava bring blood back to heart from lower parts and upper parts of body respectively.
- Where in your body is your patella: Knee (it's the kneecap
- 80% of household dust is actually what material-Dead skin
- Babies are born without what-Knee Caps - form at 2-6 years
- In Nuclear DNA is concentrated in chromatin.
- Proteins are synthesized by golgi bodies.

- Cellulose respiration is done by Mitochondrion.
- Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
- Man is Homoeothermic.
- Hydrosis is the medical term for what -Sweating
- An IVP is used to detect what medical condition- Kidney Stones- Intravenuspylorigram
- What part of the body ages the fastest-The Hands
- In medicine what is nicknamed a blue pipe-A Vein
- What is the name of the cranial bone just above your ear Temporal
- What is the name of the scale measuring depth of coma (GCS)- Glasgow Coma Scale

DISEASES and their CURE

- TB tuberculosis is a bacterial disease
- Bacillus causes TB
- Salmonella Typhus are bacteria causing Typhoid
- Vibrio cholera cause Cholera
- Clostridium Tetni cause Tetanus
- Athlete's foot is caused by Fungi
- Presbypia is an old age eye disease
- Mycobacterium are bacteria causing T.B
- Myxovirus cause Influenza
- Anopheles (mosquito) causes malaria, parasite is plasmodium
- Astigmation is fault of eye
- Thalasemia is an hereditary disease causing deficiency of hemoglobin
- Long-sightedness is called Hyper metrophia
- Shortsightedness is called Myopia
- Largest acquired disease is of tooth
- Low sugar in blood is called Hypoglycemia
- High sugar in blood is called Hyperglycemia
- Plague is caused by Yersina Pests
- Hemophilia is a bleeding disease
- Parasomia is sleepwalking.
- In Leukemia there is an abnormal increase in number of White blood cells
- Parkinson is a disease of Brain
- An Aids patient can live for 2 years
- Aids virus has single stranded RNA
- Meaningitis disease affects Centaral Nervous System
- Diabetes is a disease in which the urine lacks insulin
- Improper function of Thyroid gland causes Myxedema
- Scurvy is the disease of swelling and bleeding of gums
- Hook worm enters human body through soles of feet
- Tuberculosis usually spreads though milk
- Malaria affects spleen and liver
- Trachoma is a disease of ees
- Mymps is caused by virus
- Lock jaw is a condion of Tetanus virus attack
- A person suffering from Beri- Beri should use citrus fruit , mangoes, grapes
- Pneumonia is caused by Cocci.
- Common Cold is caused by Virus.
- Chief food of mosquito larva is microorganism found in water.
- Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
- Pneumonia affects respiratory system.
- Rabies affects Nervous system.
- Beri beri affects bones.
- Biopsy is done on tissues taken from a living body
- Oldest known disease in the world is Leprosy
- Lack of oxygen at high altitudes produce bleeding
- Pathogenic is the Disease producing microorganism.
- Antibiotic for inhibit the growth of bacteria.
- Sulfa drugs are used for bacteria.
- A disinfectant is used for destroying microorganism and rendering the material sterile.
- Encephalitis is a viral disease.
- Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
- Immunization is the method in which the cure of disease is done by Vaccine.
- Sleep sickness is transmitted by tse-tse-fly.
- Typical bacterial cell is about 1000 times smaller than an animal cell
- SARS = Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome is a pneumonia like disease
- Mad cow disease = BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy)
- Louis Pasteur, a French chemist, was the first to realize that diseases are caused by germs
- In 1881, Louis Pasteur founded a vaccine for anthrax, a fatal disease of animals.
- The Pasteur Institute in Paris was founded in 1888 to investigate rabies.
- Morphine used in drugs is extracted from opium poppy, it is a powerful painkiller.
- Antibiotics are substances produced naturally by certain moulds and bacteria.
- A vaccine is made of dead or weakened microorganisms to fight the invading virus. The body produces antibodies to fight the invading virus. Later, if the body is exposed to real virus the antibodies are already there to attack it before it multiplies.
- English doctor Edward Jener made vaccine of smallpox.
- Analgesic drugs prevent or reduce pain
- Jaundice is a yellowness of skin, which is caused by disease of the liver or gall blader.
- Head louse transmits the typhoid.
- Cancer cells divide rapidly and form growth called Tumors.
- Radiotherapy is used for killing cancer cells
- Ultra-violet rays from sun can cause cancer
- Strong drugs (Chemotherapy) are used to remove cancer in early stages
- Magic bullets are special antibodies used as a drug to kill cancer cells.
- Oil from the skin contains substances that kill bacteria.
- Inside the nose sticky mucus traps and destroys invaders we inhale.
- We have several different types of infection fighting white cells in the blood. Two of the most important are lymphocytes and macrophages.

- Lymphocytes produce special chemical called antibodies to fight bacteria and viruses.
- By what name is the disease, Varicella, more commonly known? Chicken Pox
- A typical bacterial cell is about 1000 times smaller than an animal cell.
- Viruses are not made up of cells.
- Viruses cause, common cold, measles, aidz.
- Bacteria move with Flagella.
- Bacteria cause Cholera, Tetanus, and Typhoid.
- Bacteria can produce (Two) in every 30 minutes and 8 million bacteria a day.
- Viruses called Bacteriophages invade the cell of bacteria. They 'hijack' the cell's chemical process, so that, instead of working normally, the cell makes copies of the virus.
- Immunization is the method in which the cure of disease is done by Vaccine.
- Small pox is totally eliminated from the world.
- Cancer is a disease which cannot be spread by those who have it.
- The drug quinine is used in the treatment of malaria.
- Pollen grains can cause hey fever, which is a typical allergic reaction.
- After drinking contaminated water you would be most apt to develop symptoms of 'typhoid fever'.
- Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much Vitamins. (Check)
- The most infectious disease is Penumonic form of Plague. it has a mortality rate og about 99.99 %
- Robert koch worked on TB
- Rust is caused by Fungi.
- Pathogenic is the Disease producing microorganism.
- Antibiotic for inhi the growth of bacteria.
- Sulfa drugs are used for bacteria.
- An disinfectant is used for destroying micro-organism and rendering the materialsterile.
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- Common Cold is caused by Virus.
- Bacillus causes Cholera.
- Pneumonia affects respiratory system.
- Rabies affects Nervous system.
- Beri beri affects bones.
- Head louse transmits the typhoid.
- Sleep sickness is transmitted by tse-tse-fly.
- Trachoma is a disease of eye.
- Typhoid is caused by bacteria.
- Cancer Cells divide rapidly and form growth called Tumors.
- If cells break away from the tumors they can travel to other part of the body and start new tumors.
- Radiotherapy is used for killing cancer cells.
- Ultra-Violet rays from the sun can damage skin cells and cause cancer.
- Strong drugs (Chemotherapy) are used to remove cancer in early stages.
- Magic bullets are special antibodies used as a drug to kill cancer; they directly attach themselves to cancer cells.
- Anasthetic prevent patient feeling pain; local anesthetic acts locally; generally anesthetic creates unconsciousness.
- Analgesic prevents or reduces pain.
- Antibiotic kills the bacteria that cause disease.
- Antihistamine relieves symptoms of asthma, hay fever and other allergies.
- Hormone = used to overcome a hormone deficiency in the body.
- Narcotic = helps prevents pain by deadening the whole system.
- Sedative = helps induce sleep.
- Tranquillizer = helps claim a person.
- Vaccine = helps the body fight a virus disease by triggering its natural defenses in advance.
- Encephalitis is a viral disease.
- Muscle stiffness is caused by a disease called Parkinsons (Check)
- Wool sorters disease is actually what-Anthrax
- Which disease was once known as white plagueTuberculosis
- Beingn tertain malaria is caused by plasmodium vivax.
- Sir Ronald Ross first described the life history of human malarial parasite in Anopheles.
- The mouthparts of anopheles are adapted to piercing and sucking type feeding.
- Amoebic dysentery in man is caused by Entamoeba histolytica.
- Jaundice is the disease of Liver
- AIDS is caused by HIV virus (human immune deficiency virus).
- Addison's disease is caused by the excessive secretion of: Adrenocorticotrophic Harmone
- Consumption was the former name of which disease: Tuberculosis
- If you suffered from pruritus - what would be wrong-Itching
- The word amnesia (forgetfulness) derives from- Greek
- Encephalitis is a viral disease.
- What disease is spread in minute water droplets-Legionnaires Disease
- Which of the following diseases is generally spread by fleas? Yellow fever
- The much dreaded H1N1 virus flu, also known as swine flu, is a respiratory illness in pigs caused by a virus
- Water contaminated by sewage spreads disease such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery and river blindness
- Meningococcal Meningitis is transmitted from person to person by mosquito bites.
- Vomiting and neck pair are two of the symptoms of Meningococcal Meningitis.
- Deficiency of vitamin A causes Xerophthalmia, a disease characterized by dryness of conjunctiva layer of eye.
- Cholera is caused by bacteria vibrio cholerae.
- Colour blindness, Down's syndrome & Hemophilia are genetic disorders.
- Xerophthalmia is disease of tear glands.
- Leukemia is a type of cancer in which there is an abnormal increase in the number of White Blood Cells.
- Biopsy is a medical diagnostic technique using cells and tissues.
- In which country were antibiotics first used: Egypt - used mouldy bread
- If you suffer from epistaxis what is wrong: Nosebleed

- Deficiency of Vitamin C causes a disease of... Teeth
- Louis Pasteur is called "Father of the Modern Medicine".
- If you has caries who would you consult Dentist - its tooth decay
- Which of the following is not an attribute of bacterium? Ability to arise from non-living matter
- The comma bacillus causes what disease: Cholera
- If you have Chlorosis what colour does the skin go: Green
- What is the oldest most widely used drug on earth: Alcohol
- What medication discovered in 1928 but introduced 1940: Penicillin
- Flies and humans can both get which condition-Athletes Foot
- Agraphia means inability to write.
- St. Vitus's dance is a disease.
- Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- After drinking contaminated water you would be most apt to develop symptoms of 'typhoid fever'.
- Otalgia is what condition-Earache
- If a doctor gave you an Ishihara test what is he testing-for Colour blindness.

ANIMALS, PLANTS & INSECTS

- Earth worm is bi-sexual
- Euspongia is known as natural bath sponge.
- Live Fluke, biologically called Fasciola, is found in liver of sheep.
- Eyes of insects are compound.
- Plants growing in extremely dry condition are called Xerophytes.
- Roots absorb water from soil, which is Hygroscopic.
- Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
- New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
- Seeds are developed from Ovule.
- Parthenocarpic fruits are seedless fruits.
- Grains swell in water due to imbibitions.
- Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
- Starfish is not a starfish but a spiny-skin (Echinodermata) marine animal.
- Plants store their food in the form of starch.
- Unlike most other fish, sharks have no:
- It is now believed that dinosaurs became extinct because of:
- The platypus and the echidna are the only mammals that Lay eggs
- Lady bird is an insect
- Rust of wheat is a disease caused by Fungi
- Silk is obtained from cocoon of silk worm
- Python Plankton are poisonous plants
- Insects have lived on earth about 4,000,000 years
- Slowest creature on earth is Conch-Shell (shellfish snail)
- Star fish is not a star fish but a spiny-skin (Echinodermata) marine animal.
- Koala bear is the only animal who doesn't drink water
- A rat can last longer without water than a camel
- Loudest animal is Blue whales
- Peocock is found in 3 colors
- Cockroach is considered ancient insect of world
- Daffodils flower resembles a human eye
- Giant squid is the largest invertiberate
- Angora wool is got from a special variety of rabbit
- Sailfish is the largest fisht
- Distance covered by tortoiose is 4.6 meter in a minute
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups
- Eucalyptus is now considered as environmental hazard
- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Wood is used in manufacturing paper
- In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- Thallophytia include algae, fungi, and lichens.
- Carl Linneus is famous for binomial system of nomenclature.
- Angiosperm includes the plants, which have covered flowers and covered flowers and covered seed.
- Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up of protoplasm.
- The king cobra is the only snake who build nest.
- The black Mamba is the fastest snake.
- Snake have been evolved from lizard.
- Fertilization is fusion of two game tics of different strains.
- Fruit developed from single ovary is called simple fruit.
- Seeds are developed from Ovule.
- Parthenocarpic fruits are seedless fruits.
- Commercial cork is obtained from Quercus.
- Grains swell in water due to imbibitions.
- Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
- The rate of transpiration depends upon frequency of Stomata.
- Light is necessary for photosynthesis because it produce ATP and reducing substance.
- Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
- Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
- Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
- Chemical presentation of dead organism in liquid is called Cryo-Bilogy.
- The organisms which are the only living membrane of their group and link two major groups are called Living Fossil
- Red color of tomatos is imparted by Darotionoid
- Amphibians were the first vertrbrata
- There are three stages of frog = egg, tadpole, and adult frog
- There are three groups of amhibians = salamanders (slow moving animals), frogs and toads, caecilians (who look more worm than amphibians)
- Lonrad Lorenz (1903-1989) was the first to study animal behaviour
- Animals survive very cold weather or very dry weather by going into a deep sleep it is called hibernation and sleeping trough hot day condition is called aestivation
- Blue signed octopus very lethal and can kill 10 people it feeds on crabs
- Cheetah is the fastest land animal. It can accelerate from 0-90 km/h in 3 seconds and can run at 100 km/h but has to rest after 20 seconds
- Sponge, beetle, snail, Jelly fish, insects and starfish are cold-blooded animals

- Shark is a cold blooded animal
- Newts (wall lizard) and frog are cold blooded animals
- Lizards, crocodiles, snakes, turtles and tortoises are cold blooded animals
- Invertegrates have 33 groups, fish have 2 goups, amphibians have 3 groups, reptiles havd 3 groups, birds have 28-30 groups and mammals have 21 groups
- Over 90% of animals are invertebrates
- Hard shell of animals is called exoskeleton
- 105 million different species of animals have been identified
- Plants growing in extremely dry condition are called Xerophytes.
- Roots absorb water from soil, which is Hygroscopic.
- Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
- Hominoids are Humans + chimpanzees + orungutans + Gorillas
- Felidae means from cat family
- Panthera means big cats
- There are 5 kingdoms in animal kingdom
- Birds are warm blooded
- Birds' bones are hollow
- Oven birds build strong nests
- Weaver birds are those who build their nests.
- Male birds are more colorful than female birds
- Birds that cannot fly are penguins, emus, kiwis and ostriches
- In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- Thallophytia include algae, fungi, and lichens.
- Carl Linneus is famous for binomial system of nomenclature.
- Angiosperm includes the plants, which have covered flowers and covered flowers and covered seed.
- Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up of protoplasm.
- Smell is the weakest sense in Birds.
- Owl can rotate his head to 180 degrees on either side.
- Ostrich eat pebbles for helping digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
- The cuckoo sneaks its eggs into other birds' nest to hatch.
- Earthworm is a bi-sexual.
- Eyes of insects are compound.
- Dolphins have 700 times more rods in their eyes than humans, which help them to see in dim light under water.
- A fly's compound eye has 400 individual tubes.
- Plants in which seed are outside the fruit are called Gymnosperms.
- Pollen is produced in a part of the flower called the Calyx.
- Squids are the fastest swimming invertebrates or animals without backbone.
- 99% of all animals are invertebrates.
- The sailfish can swim at 110 km/hour. It the fastest fish.
- Fishes have a bag of gas called a swim bladder inside their bodies that helps them float and sink.
- Fishes like sharks and rays have skeletons make of tough cartilage and they don't have a swim bladder.
- Fungi are neither plants nor animals they are classified in their own separate kingdom.
- The cell wall of fungi is made of chitin, the material from which insects make their hard outer skeletons.
- Unlike other green plants fungi cannot use the sun's energy to make food; instead they absorb their food from other living or dead remains of living things.
- Fungi break down dead and decaying materials so that they can be recycled.
- Fungal infections destroy crops and cause diseases like athlete's foot and ringworm.
- Plants make carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water and we get carbohydrates from plants
- Silk is one of two main fibres we get from animals. The wool from sheep is the other.
- Cotton is the most important plant fibre. It produces fibres in the seedpod or boll.
- Linen is another plant fiber make from flax plant.
- Dinosaurs lived in Mesozoic era.
- Eagle's eyes have five times more light sensitive cells than ours.
- Eucalyptus trees grow faster than any other trees.
- Three groups of Amphibians
  - Salamanders – slow moving animals. Frog and toads.
  - Caecilians - look more worms than amphibians.
- Blue signed octopus is very lethal, can kill 10 people, it feeds on crabs.
- Cheetah is the fastest land animal, can accelerate from 0-90 km/h in just three seconds and can run at 100 km/h. But he has to rest after about 20 seconds.
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- Amphibians 3
- Reptile 3
- Birds 28-30
- Mammals 21
- Over 90% of animals are invertebrates.
- Hard Shell of animals is called -> Exoskeleton.
- 105 million different species of animals have been identified.
- Hominoids – Human + Champanzees + Orangutans + Gorillas.
- Felidae ----: from cat family.
- Panthera ----- big cat
- Kestrel is a kind of Eagle.
- Vole is a kind of mouse
- Orca (Killer Whale)
- Word dinosaur means "terrible" Lizard.
- Euspongia is known as natural bath sponge.
- Live Fluke, biologically called Fasciola, is found in liver of sheep.
- Earthworm is a bi-sexual.
- Eyes of insects are compound.
- Silk is obtained from cocoon of silkworm.
- The brown colour of rust is because of : oxidation
- Granite is a form of – rock:

- Cellulose -- is the main chemical substance in the plant cell wall:
- The desert mammal which does not drink water: Knagaroo Rat
- The loudest sound produced by any animal is 188 decibels. The animal is the African Elephant
- The primary plant body consists of 3 tissue systems.
- The total weight of a cell in a leaf or a petal, water constitutes about 90%.
- A tissue is a group of cells having similar structure and function.
- The three elements needed for healthy growth of plants are: N, P, K
- What colour is Octopus blood: Blue
- What is the only bird that can smell: Emus
- The eyes of which animal have rectangular pupils-Goat
- What animals eye is larger than its brain-Ostrich
- What fish can blink its eyes -Shark
- Where are a crickets ears located- Front legs
- Which animal sleeps with one eye open-Dolphin
- Vole is a kind of mouse
- Kestrel is a kind of eagle
- Killer whale is Orca
- Corn adds more oxygen to the atmosphere than it removes.
- Euspongia is known as natural bath sponge.
- Live Fluke, biologically called Fasciola, is found in liver of sheep.
- Banana plant is shrub
- Rubber is obtained from latex
- Tobacco contains Nicotine
- Kharif crops are sown in Summer season
- Pesticides kill insects that attck crops
- Herbicides kill weeds
- Seedless Fruits are formed by pathanogenesis.
- Cotton fiber is routed from seed.
- Horticulture is the cultivation of fruit crops.
- Late blight is a disease of potato and tomato plants.
- The fertility of soil can be increased by growing legumes.
- Olive trees and Cork oak grow in the regions having the Mediterranean type of climate.
- Coniferous forests are found in a region having low mean temperature and a long cold winter.
- In the Northern Hemisphere, the geographical belt of coniferous forest south of Tundra is called Steppe.
- Silverfish is a wingless insect.
- Guinea pig is a stocky tailless rodent used in experimental work.
- What kind of animal is a lurcher: Dog
- With which organ does a snake hear: Tongue
- What fish can hold objects in its tail: Sea Horse
- The leach has 32 what - humans only got one-Brains
- The primary producers of organic matter in nature are Green plants.
- The edible portion of mango is Mesocarp.
- The rice grain is a seed.
- Bamboo is Grass.
- Cork cells are impervious to water because of the presence of Suberin.
- The biotic relationship between insects and plants with reference to pollination is called Mutualism.
- Historically, Joseph Priestley recognized in 1727 A.D. that sunlight and air are important for the growth of plants.
- Carbon dioxide is required during photosynthesis process in addition to sunlight and water.
- Man is Homoeothermic.
- The compound eye of insect produces Mosaic vision.
- The postembryonic stages in the life history of cockroach are known as Nymphs.
- Amphibians were the first vertebrates.
- There are three stages of frog. Egg-tadpole-adult frog.
- Smell is the weakest sense in Birds.
- Owl can rotate his head to 180 degrees on either sides.
- Ostrich eat pebbles for helping digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
- The cuckoo sneaks its eggs into other birds' nest to hatch.
- Birds are warm-blooded animals.
- Birds' bones are hollow.
- Ovenbirds build strong nests.
- Weaverbirds are called to the birds that build their nests.
- Male birds are more colorful than females.
- Birds do not fly are penguins, emus, kiwis, ostriches.
- Thallophytia include algae, fungi, and lichens.
- Angiosperm includes the plants, which have covered flowers and covered seed.
- Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up of protoplasm.
- Snake have been evolved from lizard.
- Plants in which seed are outside the fruit are called Gymnosperms.
- Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- The rate of transpiration depends upon frequency of Stomata.
- Light is necessary for photosynthesis because it produce ATP and reducing substance.
- Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
- Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
- Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
- The organisms, which are the only living membrane of their group and link two major groups, are called Living Fossil.
- Mammals cannot be cold blooded.
- Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
- Chief food of mosquito larva is microorganism found in water.
- Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
- Corn adds more oxygen to the atmosphere than it removes.
- Fruit developed from single ovary is called simple fruit.
- Pollen is produced in a part of the flower called the Calyx.
- Edible part of tomato is whole fruit.
- The primary producers of organic matter in nature are Green plants.
- Historically, Joseph Priestley recognized in 1727 A.D. that sunlight and air are important for the growth of plants.
- Carbon dioxide is required during photosynthesis process in addition to sunlight and water.
- The compound eye of insect produces Mosaic vision.

- The postembryonic stages in the life history of cockroach are known as Nymphs.
- In the animal kingdom what creatures are in the order—Chiroptera- Bats
- 90% of bird species are what Monogamous
- Kangaroos and Emus can't do what-Walk backwards
- **Aleuronic layer:** is that part of the grain in cereals where much of the protein lies.

VARIOUS PROCESSES

- Chemical union of two or more molecules of the compound to form larger molecules is called Polymerization.
- The process by which plants take food is photosynthesis
- Reduction is the removal of oxygen atoms
- Oxidation is the combination of oxygen or removal of hydrogen
- Horticulture is the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetable
- Pastevurization is the protection of food by heating
- Method of preparation of warnish was discovered by Jabir bin Hayaan
- If temperature rises gradually up to 40 deg: C, the rate of photosynthesis may stop altogether.

VITAMINS

- Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness
- Skin food is Vitamin C
- Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
- Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron
- The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
- Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D
- Collagen is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
- Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
- Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
- Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
- Fats are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
- Vitamin E helps in fertility process
- Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
- Protein found in milk is Casein, in beans is Legumes, in meat is myosin and in eggs is albumin
- Water soluble vitamin are B and C and all other are fat soluble
- Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
- Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
- Vitamin K helps to form prothrobin (fibro gin) one of the enzymes helpful in blood clotting
- Vitamin E is necessary for iron utilization; normal reproductive function. Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
- Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of heart attack.
- The lack of calcium in the diet causes what condition-Rickets
- Celluloses are carbohydrates.
- Milk contains lactose.
- Vitamin C is a preventor of infectious disease
- Vitamin C is also called Skin food
- Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds
- Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
- Riches source of Vitamin D is code liver oil
- Riches source of Vitamin A is eggs
- Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets
- Vitamin B1 is available is yeast.
- Scury, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Cheese contains vitamin D.
- Vitamin C cannot be stored in human body.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- Ground nut has maximum protein
- Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
- Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all make of protein
- Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes muscular cramps, headache and diahrae
- Milk contains 80% water
- Milk is a complete food.
- Cheese contains vitamin D.
- Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
- Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
- Major component of honey is Glucose
- Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
- Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
- Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
- Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.
- Vitamin c is also known as Ascorbic Acid.
- Celluloses are carbohydrates.
- Milk contains lactose
- Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
- Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- A guava contains more vitamin C than an orange
- Vitamin C isnot stored in human body

SCIENTISTS

- Ibn baitar was a Botanist
- Kitab al Manazar on optical works was written by Ibn al Haitham

- Mamoon observatory was established during the reign of Caliph Mamoon
- Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name Nafis Abdul al-Hasan.
- Al-Khwarizimi was first person who used zero.
- Muslim scientist Ali al Tabari is famous for his work on ___ (medical sciences)
- Al Beruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.

NOBLE PRIZE

- Astronomers cannot be nominated for noble prize
- Marie curie twice won Noble Prize.
- First Nobel Prizes were awarded on 10 Dec: 1901.
- What country awards the Nobel peace prize- Norway
- Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1972-Nobody
- Who refused the Nobel Literature prize in 1958-Boris Pasternak
- Who was the first American to receive the Nobel Literature prize Sinclair Lewis
- Which Nobel Prize is not awarded annually in Stockholm Peace
- Mother Teresa was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of peace.
- *The New York Times* received five Pulitzer prizes of 2009 for investigative, breaking news and international reporting, feature photography and criticism.
- A noted Indian wildlife biologist, Dr M.D. Madhusudan, Director of Nature Conservation Foundation
- Four persons have been awarded Nobel Prize twice.
- Van't Hoff was the first Nobel Laureate in Chemistry.
- Wole Soyinka is a Nobel Prize winner for literature. He is from Nigeria.
- Which field did Alfred Nobel not include originally... Economics
- Person getting the Nobel peace prize in 2008 was of the country. Finland
- Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, more than 150 years ago. In what year was he born? Alfred Nobel was born in 1833
- What did Alfred's father, Immanuel, do for a living? Alfred's father was an engineer and inventor.
- Alfred Nobel never married.
- A future Nobel Laureate worked for a short period of time as Alfred Nobel's secretary. Who? Bertha von Suttner
- Alfred Nobel died on 10 December 1896, but not in Sweden, his home country. Where did he die? Alfred Nobel died in San Remo, Italy.
- Why did Alfred Nobel establish a prize in his will? Alfred Nobel wanted to award the greatest benefits to mankind.
- Which Nobel category does not yet have a single female laureate? *Economics*
- Who won the first Nobel Prize in Physics? *Roentgen*.
- Which single winner won the most number of Nobel Prizes? *International Committee of the Red Cross*.
- Who was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature? *Rabindranath Tagore*
- *Mathematics*is not a valid Nobel Prize category.
- In what year did the most people decline their Nobel Prize? *1939*
- Who was the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice -- in Peace and Chemistry? *Linus Pauling*
- Who was the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice -- in both Physics and Chemistry? *Marie Curie*
- Name the six categories for which the prizes are awarded. Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics.
- For which category was a Nobel Prize given starting 1969? Economics.
- Who awards the Peace Prize? The Norwegian Nobel Committee.
- Max Planck received the noble prize in Physics in 1918 for his discovery of: energy quanta
- Climate change campaigner Al Gore and the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have been jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Rabindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian/South Asian to win Nobel Prize. (Literature in 1931).
- Former US Vice-President Al Gore has won Noble Peace Prize 2007 for his campaign against Global Warming.
- The first negro to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was Ralph Johnson Bunche

Rabindarnath Tagore won first Nobel Prize from South Asia.

CHEMICALS, METALS, ACIDS AND GASES

- Substance which changes readily into vapor upon heating is called volatile
- Selenium is a non metal
- Most elastic among carbon, rubber, glass and paper is glass
- Quartz is chemically silicon dioxide
- Highest electrical conductivity is of Silver
- Vinegar contains Acetic Acid.
- Lightest element found in nature is hydrogen
- Heaviest atom is uranium with atomic weight 92 amu
- Molasses is a by-product of sugar industry.
- Formic Acid is used in dying, tanning and electroplating.
- Which gas discovered in 1898 has a name meaning new Neon.
- The metal known as quick silver: Mercury
- Ethylene is a gas concerned with Ripening of fruits.
- Opium is obtained from seed capsule of opium poppy.
- Dry Ice is solid Carbon dioxide
- The most common element in the universe is Nitrogen.
- Geologists have classified nearly 3000 minerals.
- Igneous rocks are solidified form of molten magma.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of sediments in water.
- Metamorphic rocks are the rocks transformed by the action of intense heat or great pressure or chemical activity.
- Shale is a metamorphic rock.
- Sedimentary rocks cover about 75% of world's land area.
- Moon rocks collected by astronauts are igneous in type.

ORES

- Ore of Aluminum is Bauxite
- Pyrolusite is an ore of manganese

- Myrolusite is an ore of Manganese.
- Ore of Gold is Native Gold
- Argentite is an ore of silver
- Magnetite and hematite are iron ores.
- The important ore of Chromium is Chromite
- Bauxite is an ore of aluminum. It contains mineral alumina, or aluminum oxide.
- Diaspore, Felspar, Alurite, Zibcite, and Bauxite are the ores of Aluminum.
- Malachite is an ore of Copper
- Radium is extracted from an ore called Pitch Blonde
- Which element is extracted from the ore Sphalerite-Zinc
- Saccharine is obtained from coal tar
- What is extracted from the ore cinnabar-Mercury
- What is extracted from the ore caserite-Tin
- Aqua Regia is the mixture of Nitric Acid and HCL in 1:3.

ALLOYS

- Bronze is the mixture of Copper and tin.
- Brass is an alloy of Copper and Zinc
- Bronze is an alloy of copper and Tin
- Stainless steel is an alloy of carbon +Iron with Chromium and Nickel
- German silver is an alloy of copper with nickel and zinc
- Solder is an alloy of lead and tin
- Dental amalgam = mercury +silver, Tin, Zinc, Copper
- Duralumin = aluminium + copper + magnesium
- Pewter is an ancient alloy made of tin and lead
- Aluminum is used mostly in aircrafts
- Camphor exhibits the property of sublimation.
- The alloy which consists of copper and tin.Bronze
- Excessive use of fertilizers causes death of pants due to exomosis.
- Stainless steel => Carbon + Iron + Chromium + Nickel.
- Bronze does not rust.
- Dental Amalgem => mercury + Silver, Tin, Zinc, Copper.
- Duralumin => aluminum+Copper+magnesium.
- Brass => Copper + Zinc.
- Pewter => an ancient alloy made up to tin and lead.
- Aluminum is used mostly in aircrafts.
- Australia has the largest bauxite deposits.
- Aluminum metal is obtained from aluminia by electrolysis – passing electricity through it. Charles Hall in the USA and Paul Heroult in France discovered this process independently in 1886.
- Asbestos does not burn and it is a mineral fiber
- Amalgam is a mixture of metal and mercury
- Nickel is used as a catalyst while manufacturing ghee
- After persistent decay, radium would be finally changed into Lead.
- Mercury is a liquid with greatest density
- Noble metal are non-reactive metals example Gold, Silver and Platinum
- Mica is an excellent insulator
- Purest form of iron is wrought iron
- Cast iron has highest carbon content
- Sodium, potassium and magnesium are reactive metals
- Sodium burns in water not in kerosene
- Conductivity level: 1) silver, 2) copper, 3) aluminum, 4) iron
- PVC = Ployvenyl Chloride
- First synthetic materials was Celluloid in 1868
- Second synthetic material by Bakelite invented by Leo Hendricks Backland
- Largely limestone is used in the production of cement
- Granite can be found in igneous rocks.
- Coal and petroleum are found in Sedimentary rocks
- Gold and copper are mostly found in old Igneous rocks
- Magnesium is abundant in sea
- Sources of uranium in Pakistan is Dera Ghazi Khan
- What type of acid is used in car batteries Sulphuric
- Copper can be converted into gold by: Artificial radioactivity
- Tungsten has the highest melting point = 3410 deg: C
- The coil used in a heater is made of Nichron

CHEMICAL FORMULAE

- Common Salt is NaCl = sodium chloride
- Chun is Ca (OH) 2 = calcium hydroxide
- Washing soda = Na2CO3= sodium carbonate
- Baking soda = NaHCO3 = sodium bicarbonate
- Chalk = CaCO3 = calcium carbonate
- Plaster of Paris = CaSO4.1/2 H2O
- Gypsum salt is CaSo4 + 2H2O.
- Cholestrol = C27 H46O
- Carbohydrates = C+O+H
- Protein = C+Nitrogen + O+H
- C2 H5 OH is the formula of Alcohol.
- H14 N2 is a poisonous alkaloid consumed daily by millions what-Nicotine
- What element was named after the Greek word for green-Chlorine
- What elements name comes from the Greek for light bearing-Phosphorous
- Alphabetically what is the first element in the periodic table-Actinium
- What elements name comes from the Greek word for violet-Iodine
- Mercury is also known as Quick Silver
- Coal is also known as Black Diamond
- The lightest known metal is Lithium
- The oil used to preserve timber is Creosote oil
- Limestone is predominantly used raw material in the production of cement.
- An element found in all organic compounds is carbon
- Most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine
- Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil
- Podsols are Acidic soils
- Source of plaster of Paris is gypsum
- Chemical name of plaster of Paris is Hemihydrates
- Naturally occurring elements are 92
- Total elements are 109
- Alkaline soil is treated with gypsum

- Marble is metamorphic rock
- Limestone is sedimentary rock
- Limestone transforms into marble
- Thorium is both magnetic and radioactive
- Finest quality of pottery is procelin. It is make from the purest white clay such as kaolin also called China clay and heated at 1400 deg: C
- Bone china is an imitation porcelain made using clay mixed with bone ash
- Mud bricks are called adobe
- Materials that resist high temperatures are known as refectories
- Refectories contin tungsten, the metal with highest melting point (3410 deg: C).
- Some refectories contain tungsten carbide which is used to make cutting tools that remain sharp even when they get red hot
- Rungsten and titanium carbides are mixed with ceramics to form cerment which are used in high temperature parts of jet and rocket engines
- Cement is a ceramic product made of fiercely haeating (1500 deg: C) earthly material like limestone and clay
- Concrete is strong under compression but weak if streatched (tension). For this engineers cast steel rods into the concrete. This is called reinforced concrete.
- Ceramic is made by heating and mixing together the ceramic material boron carbide and aluminium. It is lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel
- Sodium carbonate is used in making glass and in caustic soda for making soap
- Sulphuric acid is also known as "lifeblood of industry"
- Oxidation is addition of oxygen to the substance
- Hydrogenation is adding hydrogen
- Hydrogen is the commonest element in the universe.
- Hydrogen is a powerful fuel. The main engines of the space shuttle are powered by hydrogen.
- Hydrogen is used in fertilizers, margarine and plastics.
- Serenium is non-metal substance.
- 'Ion exchange' is the method to remove the temporary or permanent hardness of water.
- Molasses (Gur) are a by-product of sugar industry.
- Polymerization is the reaction by which plastics are made. It involves linking together of small molecules (manomers) to form large ones (polymers)
- Halogens mean salt like. It is a group of highly reactive nonmetals that are poisonous in their pure forms. Other halogens are fluorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine.
- Salt is one of the halogens
- Halogens light bulbs used in cars' headlamps (ususlly iodine or bromine) surrounding the light filament. Halogen bulbs are brighter and last longer than ordinary light bulbs.
- Fluoride compounds in toothpaste and drinking water help to prevent tooth decay.
- Chlorine reacts with other elements and form PVC, a plastic for pipes and waterproof fabrics.
- Iodine sublimes at room temperature (i.e turns directly into a gas)
- Chlorine is used in swimming pools to kill germs.
- Palladium metal is used in air craft
- Liquid sodium is used a coolant in nuclear reactor
- Plutonium-239 is a good nuclear fuel
- Aviation fuel for jet aeroplanes consists of purified kerosene
- Co2 is used in fir extinguishers
- Cooking gas is oxygen+methane
- Hydrogen has the highest fuel value
- Ripening of fruits is hastened by Ethylene gas
- Iron rusts due to formation of a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydroxide
- Chemically soap is a salt
- Dalton's atomic theory gave the concept of Valency
- When radioactive rays are passed through air or any gas , they cause it to ionize
- Formic acid is present in sour milk
- Butane gas is used in cigarette lighters
- LPG contains Butane and propane
- In soft drinks Co2 is used
- Rust stains on cloth is revoved by Oxalic Acid solution
- Acid in lemon and grape fruit is Citric Acid
- Permanent magnets are make from Ferromagnetic substances
- Melting point of Tungsten is 3000 deg: C
- Mercury is used as a solvent in refining silver
- Serenium is non-metal substance.
- Aqua Regia is the mixture of Nitric Acid and HCL in 1:3.
- Sodium Benzoate is used to preserve food articles.
- Gas used for purification of water is chlorine
- Formic Acid is used in dying, tanning and electroplating.
- In galvanization iron sheet is coated with Zinc
- Mahalanobis model laid great emphasis on development of heavy industries.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- Camphor exhibits the property of sublimation.
- Gypsum salt is CaSo4 + 2H2O.
- Excessive use of fertilizers causes death of plants due to exomosis.
- Sodium Benzoate is used to preserve food articles.
- Bee stings contain formic acid
- BHCC Benzene Hex chloride is used for killing for insects.
- Opposite of acid is alkali
- Pure water has pH of 7
- pH scale ranges from 0-14
- Cola drinks contain phosphoric acid to give them flavor
- People used to treat bee stings by rubbing them with bicarbonate of soda
- Acid contains hydrogen and react with metals such as iron and zinc, they give off hydrogen
- Acid turns litmus paper red
- Alkali turns litmus paper blue
- Alkalis are part of a group of chemicals called bases.
- Alkalis are bases that dissolve in water, have bitter taste and feel soapy
- When an acid meets an alkali both are changed- they are neutralized.
- When acid meets alkali salt and water is produced
- Stomach produces hydrochloric acid

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- Strong acids like sulphuric acid is usesd in factories to make fertilizers, explosives, plastics, synthetic fabrics, paints, dyes, medicines, detergents and other chemicals
- Example of strong alkali is Sodium Hydroxide (caustic soda)
- Sodium hydroxide solution dissolves fats and used to clean oven and drain blocked cleaners
- In industry alkalis are used in the manufacture of soap, glass, paper and textile and in the refining of crude oil
- Aluminum metal is obtained from aluminia by electrolysis. This process was discovered by Charles Hall of US in 1886 and Paul Herault in France
- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield
- 'Ion exchange' is the method to remove the temporary or permanent hardness of water.
- An example of inorganic compound is carbon monoxide
- Shoot is an example of amorphous carbon
- Different forms of same elements are called allotropes
- Diamond is allotropic form of carbon
- Graphite is used to hold molten metals
- Charcoad is used in gas masks for absorbing unpleasant smells
- Fullerences are the most recently discovered allotropes
- The main ingredient in glass making is sand, the mineral is silical.
- The ordinary glass used for bottles and windows is known as soda lime glass as it is made by using soda ash and limestone.
- Adding lead oxide in glass making recipe makes crystal glass which has extra brilliance and sparkles like a diamond.
- Glass with a very high lead content is made for the nuclear industry because it blocks harmful radiations.
- Boron is added to glass making recipe to protect glass from expanding and cracking when heated.
- Borosilicate glass is used to make heat resistant cookware and laboratory equipments.
- Glues comes from animals by boiling bones and skin of cattle and fish bones
- Gums come from the sticky resins make by certain plants.
- Most adhesives used today are synthetic and are usually made from petroleum chemicals.
- Among the strongest adhesives are the epoxy resins
- Gold is the most malleable metal of all.
- Silver is used today in photography because many silver salts darken when they are exposed to light.
- Platinum is used in industry as a catalyst.
- Rubies and sapphires are made mostly of a material called alumina, but rubies are red beacuase they contain tiny amount of chromium and sapphires are ususlly blue as these cotain timy amounts of iron
- Driest deserts on earth are the cold, dry valley of Antarctica
- Detergents are synthetic products made from petroleum chemicals
- Heating fat or oil with alkali like caustic soda makes soap. A product we get from making of soap is glycerine, which is used in making plastics and explosives.
- Pure iron is quite a weak metal but if carbon is added to it, it becomes both strong and hard
- Iron bricks are called steel ingot
- Iron is not found in metal form but extracted from iron ore by smelting ie heating at high temp:
- 90 elements exist naturally and 25 artificially
- At room temperature most elements are solids but a number are gases like oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, helium and neon and only two are liquids like mercury and bromine.
- Gold rarely combine with other metals and fluorine is highly reactive
- Diamond and graphite are allotropes of carbon
- Hjeating coal without air produce coke which is used to make steel
- Bitumen (damber) is used for surfacing roads comes from coal
- Isotopes are same chemicals but with different physical properties
- Aircrafts are made of aluminum alloys.
- Chemical used in bettery cells is electrolyte
- Sulphuric acid is used in batteries as electrolyte
- In alkalin battery Anode = Zinc powder mixed with electrolyte and Cathode = manganese compound mixed with electrolyte
- Anode = negative terminal and Cathode = positive terminal
- Votalic Pile was the first battery made in 1799
- Fuel cells make electricity using hydrogen as a fuel
- Almost all explosives contain nitrogen. Nitrogen compound Ammonia is the starting point of several explosives.
- Calcium is a metal found in chalk, limestone and marble in the form of Calcium Carbonate
- Beryllium is used to make cutting tools where it is important to avoid spark
- Minerals containing beryllium don't show up on x-rays, and are used for the windows of x-ray machines
- Magnesium is present in chlorophyll
- Sulphur dioxide is not an odorless gas
- Glass is soluble in Aqua Reggie
- Fuel in an automobile is a mixture of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons
- Power of alcohol is methyl and petrol
- Lead is used in batteries
- The odour of garlic is due to a Sulphuric compound
- Cabbage contains sulphur
- The strongest known acid is an 80% solution of antimony pentafluoride in hydrofluoriv acid.
- Saffron is used to color fabrics. Cochineal red is a dye extracted from insects.
- Crude oil and natural gas are made mostly from hydrocarbons. When they burn CO2 is released into atmosphere
- Synthetic fibers are mostly plastics make from petroleum chemicals.
- Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil
- BHCC Benzene Hex chloride is used for killing for insects.
- Opposite of acit is alkali.
- Pure water has 7 P.H.
- Cola drinks contain phosphoric acid to give them flavor.
- Bee stings contain formic acid.
- People used to treat bee stings by rubbing them with bicarbonate of soda.
- Acid contains Hydrogen and reacts with metals such as iron and zinc, they give off Hydrogen.
- Acid turns litmus paper red.

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- Alkalis are part of a group of chemicals called bases. Alkalis are bases that dissolve in water, have bitter taste and feel soapy.
- Alkali turns litmus paper blue.
- Stomach produces hydrochloric acid
- Backing powder => Bicarbonate of Soda -> an alkali
- Strong acids like sulphuric acid used in factories to make fertilizers, explosive, plastics, synthetic fabrics, paint, dyes, medicines, detergents, and many other chemicals.
- Strong alkalis => Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda).
- Sodium Hydroxide solution dissolves fats used as oven and drain blocked cleaners.
- In industry, alkalis are used in the manufacture of soap, glass, paper and textile, and in the refining of crude oil.
- Chemical in cell of battery is called electrolyte.
- Lead metals are used in batteries.
- A personal stereo used alkaline battery. In this the electrodes are powders, mixed with an electrolyte to make a paste.
- Sulphuric acid is used in batteries are electrolyte.
- In alkalin battery:-
  - Anode = Zinc powder mixed with electrolyte.
  - Cathode= Manganese compound mixed with electrolyte.
- Anode = Negative Terminal
- \+ Cathode= Positive Terminal
- Votalic pile was the first battery in 1799.
- Fuel cells make electricity-using hydrogen as a fuel.
- Carbon is the element of life.
- Shoot is an example of amorphous carbon.
- Different form of the same elements is called allotropes.
- Diamond is allotropic from of carbon.
- Graphite is used to hold molten metals.
- Charcoal is used in gas masks for absorbing unpleasant smells.
- Fullerenes are the most recently discovered allotropes.
- Carbon dioxide we release is comes from food we eat.
- Carbohydrates = C+O+H
- Protein = Nitrogen + O + H
- Chromatography shows what's in the colored coating of some sweets.
- Mass spectrography is one of the most powerful ways of analyzing different kind of chemicals.
- Electrophoresis = > Separation of tagged core fragments of DNA with radioactivity.
- Sodium Carbonate is used in making glass and in caustic soda for making soap.
- Heavy Chemicals => Sodium Carbonate, Caustic Soda, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Ammonia, Benzene.
- Sulphuric acid is also known as 'lifeblood of industry'
- Sulphuric acid is made from sulphur by contact process.
- Benzene is known as organic chemical.
- Oxidation -> addition of oxygen to the substance is made.
- Hydrogenation -> adding hydrogen.
- Polymerization is the reaction by which plastics are produced. It involves the linking together of small molecules (monomers) to form large ones (polymere).
- Cracking - > large molecules are broken down into small ones (used in refining petroleum).
- Halogens means salt like.
- Chlorine combines with sodium to make salt (Sodium chloride). It is one of the halogens, a group of highly reactive nonmetals that are all poisonous in their pure forms.
- Other halogens are Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, and Astatine.
- The halogen light bulbs used in cars headlamps have a halogen gas, usually iodine or bromine, surrounding the light filament. Halogen bulbs are brighter and last much longer than ordinary light bulbs.
- Fluoride compounds in toothpaste and drinking water help to prevent tooth decay.
- Chlorine reacts with lots of other elements to make some very useful compounds such as PVC, a plastic for pipes and waterproof fabrics.
- CFC – Chlorofluoro carbons.
- Iodine (turns straight into a gas) (Sublimes) at room temperature.
- Chlorine is used in swimming pools to kill germs that are why swimmers use goggles.
- Carbon has two isotopes.
- Muons are particles of atom.
- Isotopes have same chemical but different physical properties.
- Ions => In an atom, the positive electrical charges of the protons are balanced by the negative electrical charges of the electron. The atom is therefore electrically neutral. However, if you add or take away one or more electrons from an atom, it becomes either negatively or positively charged, such charged particles are called Ions.
- The purest naturally occurring crystalline form of carbon: diamond
- The mixture which can dissolve platinium: Aqua regia
- Steel is more elastic than rubber
- Marble is metaphoric rock.
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp because of a property of matter, called capillary action
- Mercury metal is 13.5 times heavier than water
- Diamond is the purest naturally occurring crystalline form of Carbon
- Caustic soda is extensively used for making Surf.
- Charcoal Sulphur Saltpetre makes Gunpowder.
- Argon comes from the Greek meaning lazy
- Silver coins made from Copper and Nickel
- Kallium is the old name for which element-Potassium
- Coal is formed from the remains of forests that grew in the carboniferous period about 300 million years ago.
- Half time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
- Calcium chloride is present in the common toothpastes as an abrasive.
- Copper and tin make gunmetal.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas consists mainly of methane, butane and propane.
- Magnesium is a metal extracted from the seawater.
- Magnetite can be used for extraction of iron.
- The main constituents of Pearl are calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.
- Pollution in rivers is measured by the percentage of dissolved amount of Nitrogen.
- Uranium is called White Coal.

- Lead and tin are used in solder.
- Caffeine, a constituent of tea and coffee is a diuretic.
- Citric Acid is used in soft drinks.
- A substance, which radiates light when heated to a high temperature, is said to be incandescent.
- Light waves are electromagnetic.
- If a solution of pH 6 is diluted by 100 times, the resulting solution would be Acidic.
- Acid rain is caused due to emission of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur.
- Hydrogen iodide is used for writing on glass.
- Infrared radiation has the longest wavelength.
- Stainless steel cooking pans are fabricated with copper bottom because conductivity of copper is greater that that of stainless steel.
- Sucrose is the sweetest natural sugar among glucose, fructose and lactose.
- Lead is used in storage batteries.
- Nobel gases are so called due to their chemical inertness.
- Alum is not present in cement.
- Due to continuous use of calcium superphosphate as fertilizer in soil, the pH of soil becomes more than 7.
- Among the fertilizers used, urea contains maximum % of N.
- Potassium magnesium sulphate is called the muraite of potash.
- Sodium acetate salt when dissolved in water makes the solution basic.
- Yellow colour of usual nitric acid is due to the presence of N_2O_5.
- Astatine is the rarest naturally occurring element on earth.
- Nitrogen and carbon are most essential for building cells in the human body.
- Among the sedimentary rocks, limestone is of organic origin.
- Red Hematite is an ore of iron.
- Radiocarbon dating is used to find the age of fossils.
- Which of the following is used as raw material for the manufacture of rayon? Cellulose
- Saponification is the process that makes what common product: Soap
- If an alloy is an amalgam what metal must it contain-Mercury
- An example of inorganic compound is carbon monoxide.
- ATP is a molecule containing high-energy bonds.
- Sand, Soda and what are the main ingredients of glass-Limestone
- Which acid dissolves glass- Hydrofluoric Acid.
- What colour is iridium-Steel Grey
- What gives onions their distinctive smell- Sulphur - taken in when growing

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

- 1 horse power is 745.7 watts
- 1 horse power = work equal to lifting 550 lbs of weight to one foot for one second
- 1 calorie is equal to 4.2 Joules
- 1 barrel is equal to 159 liters
- 6 feet = 1 fathom
- 1 kwh = 3.6 x 10 power 6 joules
- A 100 watt bulb lights for 1 hour uses 100 watt hour of electricity
- -273 degree centigrade is called absolute zero temperature.
- Standard pressure is 760 mm or 14.7 lb/in2
- Gross is equal to 12 dozens
- Mach 2 = 500 miles per hour
- 1 nautical mile = 1825 meters
- Unit of pressure is Pascal
- Force is measured in Newton (SI), Dyne (CGS)
- At -40 deg F Fahrenheit scale is equal to centigrade scale
- Hertz and Angstrom are units of frequency
- Units of work and energy are Joule and Erg (CGS)
- Diopter is unit of power of lens
- Unit is density is kg/m3
- Unit of power is watt, BTU (British Thermal Unit)
- Unit of electric charge is Coulomb
- Unit of voltage is volt
- Unit of electric resistance is ohm
- Unit of capacitance is Farad
- Unit of magnetic flux is Weber, Tesla
- Unit of radio activity is Becquerel
- Unit of luminous intensity is candle, lux
- Unit of crude oil is Barrel
- Unit of volume of water is cusec, cubic/sec
- Unit of admittance is Mho
- Unit of intensity or loudness of sound is bel
- Unit of viscosity is Poise
- Unit of flight speed is Mach I
- Unit of atmospheric pressure is milli bar
- Unit of wave length of light is Angstrom
- Unit of energy is Electron volt
- Unit of brightness is Lambert
- Unit of luminous flux is Lumen
- Intensity of illumination or unit of luminosity is Lux, Candela and Candle power
- Unit of magnetic pole strength is Weber
- Unit of RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose) is Gray
- Unit of Electric Current is Ampere
- Unit of inductance is Henry
- Unit of conductance is siemens.
- Unit of heat is Joule, Calorie, BTU (British Thermal Unit)
- Radio activity is measured in currie
- Rutherford: strength of radioactivity
- Torr: pressure
- Fermi: length [A unit of length equal to one femtometer (10-15 meter)]
- Sved berg unit: sedimentation rate
- Dioptre: power of lense
- Mho: conductivity
- Henry: inductance
- Maxwell: magnetic flux
- Becquerel: radioactivity
- Kilo watt hour: power
- Coulomb: unit of electrical charge
- Weber: unit of magnetic flux
- Tesla: unit of magnetic flux density
- Siemen: unit of conductance
- Rutherford: unit of rate of decay of radioactive material

- Faraday: unit of electric charge
- Angstrom: unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
- Parsec: unit of astronomical length
- Degree: unit of measurement of an angle
- Steradian: Unit of solid angle measurement
- Dyne is a unit of Force.
- SI unit of pressure is Pascal.
- Curie is a unit of: radioactivity
- Pascal Sound Pressure
- Torr Pressure
- Curie Intensity of radioactivity
- Angstrom Unit of length
- Light year The distance light travels in a year
- Dioptre Lens refractive power
- Horse power Unit of Power
- Radian Unit of angular measure
- Candela Unit of luminous intensity
- Mole unit of amount of substance
- What is measured in units called phon- Sound 192
- What is measured in grains - four grains to a carat- Pearls
- Unit of electromotive force in Volt.
- What is the SI unit of illumination -Lux
- Gross is equal to 12 dozen.
- Ozone is measured in percent age.
- An object traveling at Mach 2 is traveling approximately at 500 mph. (Check it)
- What is measured on the Gay-Lussac scale: Alcohol strength
- Chronometer is used to measure time
- Anemometer is used to measure Wind Speed
- The clusec is the unit measuring the power of what Vacuum pumps
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- 8 furlongs make one mile.
- A billion contain 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes, a quadrillion 15 zeroes, a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
- One inch is equal to 2.5400 cms and one mile is equal to 1.6093 kms.
- One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
- 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit-Hectare.
- What word describes one tenth of a nautical mile-Cable
- What is measured on the Torro scale-Tornados
- Unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell - Decibel
- The density Smoke is measured on the Rngelmann scale-
- Unit of electromotive force in Volt.
- Power is measured in Watts (w).
- Resistance was discovered by Girge Ohm in 1826, and is measured in ohms.
- Electricity does not flow through a circuit by itself. It needs a 'push', or energy, to keep it moving. We call this energy the voltage of the circuit. Voltage is measured in volts (v).
- The German scientist George Ohm (1787-1854) is best remembered for working out ohm's law. He discovered that they voltage across a conductor such as a trip of metal or a wire – and the current following through it always vary in the same proportion. So if you double the voltage, you double the current. This is incredibly useful; because it lets you predict the current you will get for a particular voltage.
- The thickness of silk is measured in what- Denier
- Ohm's law does not apply to semiconductors and conductors when there is change in temperature.
- In our houses we get 220 V a.c. The value of 220 V represents the effective voltage.
- One unit of electric power is consumed when 10 A of current flows for 1 hour at 100 V. 1 Unit = 1 kw hr = 1000 w hr = 100 x 10 x 1 hr
- If the same note is played on a flute and a sitar, one can still distirguish b/w them because they differ in quality.
- A negatively charged glass rod has always less protons than electrons.
- The wavelength of the X-rays is of the order of 0.1 nanometer.
- Red, green and blue are known as primary colours. These are colours, which cannot be produced by mixing with other colours.
- Scattering of light ___ the duration of the day (make)
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
- a primary cell can ___ be charged again (not)
- When a person can see nearer objects but not the distant ones he is said to be suffering from: nearsightedness (myopia)
- ATP is a molecule containing high-energy bonds.
- An example of inorganic compound is carbon monoxide.
- The time period of a pendulum on moon increases.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
- Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of Concave.
- Rectifier converts AC into DC
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- merge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- Half time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
- What is a Fata Morgana- Type of Mirage

- Freon-trademark for any of a number of chemical compounds containing fluorine, and often chlorine or bromine. Use: as

solvents, as aerosol propellants, in refrigeration. It is commonly used in refrigerator.

RAYS AND WAVES

- Gamma rays are considered the death rays.
- Gamma rays travel with the velocity of light
- Gamma rays have maximum penetrating power
- Shortest wavelength among alpha, beta and gamma is of gamma rays
- Laser rays are used in micro surgery
- Alpha radiations produce burns on human body
- Newton proved that sunlight consists of different colors
- Beta rays are fast moving electrons.
- Color with shortest wavelength is Blue
- Violet have shortest wave length and Red has longest wavelength (vibgyor)
- Red light's wave length is 11800 waves/cm (infra red)
- Least deviated color in prism is red
- Greatest deviated color in prism is indigo (Check violet)
- Violet light's wave length is 23600 waves/cm (ultra violet)
- Ultraviolet rays are less than 3000 deg: A
- Greatest value of wavelength is of infra red
- Visible waves are between 400-700 nanometers.
- MOTE = Million Tons of oil equivalent
- REM = Roentgen equivalent in man
- Transverse waves can only be produced in solids
- Longitudinal waves can be produced in solids, liquids and gases
- On passing thought food stuff, x-ray can kill bacteria
- Violet color of light t ravel thought glass with minimum speed
- There is no wavelength of light for color brown.
- White light is a mixture of all the colors in the rainbow.
- Blue has the shortest wavelength and red the longest.
- Radio waves also come from sun and outer space. Astronomers use radio telescope to hear them.
- Radar uses microwaves.
- Anything that is warm produces infrared waves including us. The hotter the thing the more IR.
- Infrared waves are used in TV remote control.
- X-rays have shorter wavelength and more energy than ultraviolet rays.
- Gamma rays come from radioactive materials. They are used to kill cancers.
- Without exposure to ultraviolet light our bodies would not be able to make vitamin D.
- UHF, ultra high frequency are radio waves used for TV broadcast
- Microwaves are used in radar, mobile phones, microwave oven, communication network
- Each light color is of different wavelength.
- Red light has the longest wavelength while violet light has the shortest.
- Waves with a longer wavelength than red light are invisible they are called infrared waves.
- Invisible Ultraviolet wave have wavelength shorter than violet light.
- Red, Blue, Green are prime colors.
- Red + Blue + Green = white
- The wavelength of visible light is between 1350-2500
- An object that reflects all the light looks white.
- Loudspeaker converts electrical energy into sound energy.
- Light coloured clothes are generally worn in summer
- The electrical device which transform voltage: transformer
- A nuclear reaction in which two or more than two lighter nuclear are fused together to form a relatively heavier one: nuclear fusion
- The three colours combination which produces the sensation of white light: Red green and blue
- The clear sky looks blue because of dispersion of light
- When light waves travel from air to glass the wavelength and velocity variables are affected.
- Electrical lines of forces are imaginary.
- Frequency distinguishes ultrasound from normal audible sound. Its f > 20,000 Hz.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Theory of mutation was propounded by Hygo de Vries.
- A theory of acquired character was given by Lamark.
- Charles Darwin is famous for his theory of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.
- Sigmund Freud is called as the father of modern psychiatry and psychology.
- Energy stored in stretched spring is Elastic Potential energy
- Energy stored in fossil fuels is chemical energy
- Radio waves are Electromagnetic waves
- A.C voltage is analogue quantity
- Optical fibers work on polarization of electromagnetic waves
- Condenser is used to collect the charge
- In diesel engine ignition takes place by compression
- A radar uses radio waves to detect enemy aircraft
- Law of floating bodies was given by Archimedes
- Particle with +ve charge but mass equal to electron is positron
- Nucleus of an atom has +ve charge.
- Bosons are Photons and Mesons
- There is no neutron in the atom of hydrogen
- Quark is an atomic particle. Scientists think that proton and neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks
- Muttons are particles of atom
- John Dalton, an English scientist, gave Atomic Theory in 1803 describing atom as the smallest unit of an element
- Gas in children' s balloon is Helium
- Weight of electron = 9.1 x 10 power -31 kg
- Charge on electron = 1.6 x 10 power -19 coulomb
- Weight of proton = 1.66 x 10 power -27 kg
- Charge on proton = 1.6 x 10 power -19 coulomb
- A proton is 1836 times heavier than an electron
- Ordinarily and atom is a neutral particle
- Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander, in 1908 discovered Atomic Nucleus
- Speed of sound is faster in hot air than in cold air

- Ultrasonic are sound waves of high frequency = 12000 cycles/sec and higher
- Sound travels faster in moist air than in dry air
- Sound travels more rapidly in solids
- Maximum limit of sound beyond which a man can become deaf is 129 decibel
- Audible sound is 20-20,000 cycles/second
- Inaudible sound >20,000 cycles/second
- Velocity of sound at 0 deg: C is 331.7 m/s
- Echo can only be produces when the distance of the obstacle is at least 17 meters
- When we hear a sound, its impressions remain in our ear for 1/10th of a second
- Image persists for about 1/10th of second in our eye
- For creating a persistence of vision, pictures are projected at the rate of 10 or more/sec
- Nuclear Energy is not a source of alternative energy.
- Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee fine grains of iron oxide.
- Temperature inside a refrigerator is 40 deg: F
- The laws of reflection were first discovered by a al- Hazen
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- Carbon fiber is made by heating textile fibers. These are used in tennis rackets and racing yacht
- Catalytic converter reduce the harmful fumes the engine emits
- If you double the voltage you double the current (Ohm's law)
- What product uses the most silver-Camera Film
- The speed of sound depends on the medium through which the waves are passing. The speed of sound in gases depends on what? Density
- Two or more molecules of carbohydrates are linked together through glycosidic bond
- peptide bond b\w amino acids, joined to form proteins, is the linkage b/w N and C
- An android is any robot that: has the ability to make decisions and formulate plans
- Semaphores were used between sailors for many years to communicate between ships
- One of the first long distance communication system invented in 1790 was the semaphores towers
- Telegraph was invented in 1821
- Telephone was invented in1876
- Us inventor Samuel More developed the system of dots and dashes of telegraph that was known as Morse Code
- Scientist now think that protons and Neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks.
- Portable gadgets = Mobile phones and portable TVs.
- Derailleur gears are used in Bicycles.
- Motor – cross race is for motorcycles.
- Cantilever brake used in Bicycle.
- Speed of light 300,000 kilometers per second.
- Engineers use electronic theodolite and range finder to measure the distance and angle to calibrated staff.
- Centigrade and Celsius temperatures are same below freezing point.
- Which instrument is used to measure pressure? Manometer
- The velocity of light was first measured by Olaf Roemer
- Centigrade and fahrenheit scales gives same readings at 32 degrees
- The first European scientist who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was Copernicus.
- Mobile phones transmit message using radio-type waves called microwaves
- Super conductors are also strong diamagnetic this means they strongly repel magnets.
- Super conductors are used in very fast computers and also in trains like Maglevs.
- Electronic theodolite and range finder measures and distance and angle.
- A fluorescent light is a glass tube containing gas, which produces UV light when current passed trough it. Tube is coated with phosphor, which glows when UV hits it.
- Liver to make bile, which is stored in gall bladder, uses some of the chemicals from the recycle of old cells.
- Which is lighter, gold or plastic? Plastic
- Lasers are a special source of light called coherent light this means all the light waves are in step with each other and travel in same direction
- Laser produce light of one particular wavelength and it is s single, pure color.
- The first hologram was make in 1962
- Laser = Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- Quartz-halogen bulbs are used in overhead projectors and spotlights
- Helium is uses to fill airships and balloons
- Helium is used to pressurize hydrogen fuel in rockets and the air in diver's air tanks
- Apart from radon, which is radioactive, the noble gases are used in lighting.
- The noble gases have very low boiling points.
- Liquid helium is the coldest substance.
- A gas only becomes liquid at -268.9 deg: C
- Combustion is a kind of oxidation reaction.
- At room temperature the particles in air travel at around 1800 km/h the same speed as a bullet fires from a rifle.
- Generators convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- The principle behind the generator is electromagnetic induction. It was discovered by Michael Faraday.
- Lovell telescope is at Jodrell Bank the site for space observatory
- Nicolous Copernicus (1473-1543) was born in Poland and was the first to explain the solar system.
- Derailleur gear are used in bicycles
- Cantilever brake is also used in bicycles
- Static electricity makes a balloon stick to the wall after you have rubbed it on your hair.
- John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley in 1947 used a semiconductor called germanium to make the world's first transistor.
- A diode conducts electricity easily in one direction but resists the flow of electricity in the other.
- A capacitor stores electric charge. Capacitors are important components for making timers.

- Capacitors are used in filtering circuits like treble and bass in hi-fi
- Transistors can be used as logic gates
- Energy value of food items is expressed in kilojoules (kj) or thousands of joules.
- British scientist James Prescott Joule discovered the principle of conservation of energy.
- Which one of the following statements regarding sound is true? Its source is always a vibrating material.
- Weight of an object put in a satellite orbiting in space around the earth is reduced to zero
- Movie camera take pictures at rate of 24 pictures per second
- Density of water is 1
- Water expands as it freezes to ice. This makes ice less dense than water, which causes ice to float.
- Heat flows in three ways conduction, convection and radiation
- A concave lens is used for the correction of the Hyperphobia
- Silver metal has the highest electrical conductivity.
- Mohr's scale hardest substance is diamond - what's the softest: Talc

VARIOUS SCIENCES

- Taxidermy means stuffing dead animals
- Stenography means short hand writing
- Psoriasis is a learning disability
- Paleontology is study of fossils.
- Hematology is the study of blood.
- Study of earth is geology
- Acoustics is the science of sound
- Cytology is the study of cell
- Entomology is the study of insects.
- Apiculture is science of bee keeping
- Ornithology is the science of birds
- Philology is the science of languages
- Oncology is the study of cancer
- Exobiology is the study of life in outer space
- Numismatics is the study of coins
- Eugenics is the study of altering humans by changing their genes or it refers to Improvement of human race
- Ethology is the study of animal behavior
- Anthropology is the study of origin and physical and cultural development of mankind
- Carpology is the study of fruits and seeds.
- Pathology deals with diseases
- Histology deals with organic tissues
- Pedology is the study of soil
- Cryogenics deals with the production, control and application of low temperatures
- Seismology is study of movements inside earth's crust
- Ailurophobe is fear of animals
- Pyrophobia is fear of fire.
- Ambidextrous is one who can write with both hands.
- Astrophysics is a branch of astronomy, which deals with the physical and chemical nature of heavenly bodies.
- . A etiology is the study of causes of disease.
- Concho logy is the study of shells.
- Cryptology is the study of codes.
- Dendrology is the study of trees.
- Ergonomics is the study of relationships between people and their working environment.
- Graphology is the study of handwriting.
- Ichthyology in the study of fish.
- Psychological study of life in artificial environment is called biopsy.
- Forms and features are studies under the branch of Marphology.
- Paleontology is the study of fossils.
- Phycology is the study of Algae.
- Mycology is the study of fungi.
- The art of compiling dictionary is called Lexicography.
- Anthropology is the study of man.
- Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.
- Philately is hobby of stamp collecting.
- The branch of zoology, which deals with the study of insects is called entomology
- The production of generally identical reproduction is called as Cloning
- A petrologist studies what- Rocks history formation etc
- An onomastician studies what - Names
- Thanatology is the study of what Death
- The study of human population is called Demography.
- What does an otologist study-The ear and its diseases
- Noologists study what-The Mind
- Semiology is the study of what-Signals
- What is silviculture-Forestry
- What is Xylography-Wood Engraving
- Paleontology is the science of history of life.
- Meteorology is the study of study of weather.
- Cryptography is the study, which deals with the secret writing.
- Hydroponics means cultivation of the plants without use of soil.
- Hyetology is the study of rainfall.
- Mycology is the study of fungus and fungi diseases.
- Numismatics is the study of coins.
- Petrology is the study of rocks in the earth's crust.
- Amniocentesis is a method for determination of foetal sex.
- What is Steganography: Invisible ink writing
- Ichthyologists study what Fish
- What does a psephologist study: Voting – Elections
- What is studied in Aerology-Planet Mars
- What does a philologist study- Languages
- Orthoepy is the study of what-Word pronunciation
- A philomath has a love of what- Learning
- What is a nidologist interested in-Birds nests
- What is philography- Autograph collecting
- Agronomy is the science of soil management.
- Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- Chemical preservation of dead organisms in liquid is called Cryo-Bilogy.
- Orthoepy is the study of what-Word pronunciation
- What does a philologist study- Languages
- Chlama domonas is unicellular plant

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

- Galileo was first to discover rotation of earth
- Photography was invented by Mathew Barry
- Albert Sabin invented Polio vaccine (oral)
- Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev (Russian) published his first version of periodic table in 1869.
- X-ray machine was invented by James Clark
- Arthur Campton discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
- Chadwick discovered Neutron
- Telescope was invented by Galileo
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- Noble gases discovered by Cavendish
- Gun powder was first invented in China
- Velocity of light was measured by Michelson
- Archimedes gave laws about Floatation of Bodies
- Balloon fly up in air according to Archimedes's principle
- Dr. Christian Bernard was first to perform heart transplant in 1967 in cape town (SA)
- First man to receive artificial heart was Dr. Barney B. Clark
- Barometer was invented by Pascal
- Robert Hook discovered Cell in 1665
- Aspirin discovered by Dresser
- Atomic theory given by Dalton
- Atomic number given by Mosley
- Bacteria by Leeunhock
- Blood circulation by William Harvey
- Calculus by Newton
- Co2 by Fishcer
- Chlorine by K. Scheele
- Oxygen by Priestley
- Hydrogen by Cavandish
- Super conductor by Bendnorz and Muller in 1987 and were awarded Nobel Prize
- Eli Whitney invented cotton gin.
- Chloroform by Guthrie
- Deuterium by Harlod
- Dynamite by Alfred B. Nobel
- DNA by Watson Crick
- Gene by Johanson
- Chromosomes by Waldyar
- Electric resistance by Ohm
- Electrolysis by Faraday
- Electron by J.J. Thomson in 1897
- Neutron by Chadwick
- Proton by Rutherford
- Positron by Anderson
- Ozone by Echonbein
- Planetary motion by Kepler
- Radioactivity by Bacquerel
- Radium by Currie
- Insulin by Banting & Best.
- Human heart transplant by Bernard
- Vaccine (measles) by Peebles
- Vaccine (polio) by Salk
- Vaccine (rabies) by Louis Pasteur
- Vaccine (small pox) by Edward Jenner
- Cause of Malaria was discovered by Ronald Ross
- Adding machine invented by Pascal
- Atom Bomb by Otto Hahn
- Air Brake by George Washington
- Air Conditioning by H. Carier
- Airplane (with motor) by Wright Bothers
- Airplane (jet engine) by Ohain
- Automobile (electric) by William Morrison
- Automobile (differential gear) by Benz
- Bakelite by Leo Hendricks Backland
- Balloon by Mont Golfer
- Barometer by Torricelli
- Bicycle (modern) by Starley
- Bifocal lens by Benjamin Franklin
- Burner (gas) by Bunsen
- Calculating machine (digital) by Charles Babbage
- Camera (photographic) by Josef N. Niepce
- Carburetor by Daimler
- Cement by Joseph Aspidin
- Circuit breaker by Hilliard
- Computer (electronic) by J.P.Eckert and J.W.Mauckly
- Diesel engine by Rudolf Diesel
- Eastman Kodak invented digital camera.
- Gas engine by Daimler
- Electric fan by wheeler
- Electric flat iron by Henry Sealy
- Electric generator by Hippolyte Pixie
- Electric motor by Michael Faraday
- Motor A.C by Tesla
- Motor D.C by Devin Port
- Electric shaver by W.S. Hadaway
- Electric vaccum cleaner by James Spangler
- Electromagnet by William Sturgeon
- Electron Microscope by Vladimir Zwryin
- Microscope (compound) by Janessen and Leeuhock
- Flying shuttle by Johan Kay
- Gun powder by Roger Bacon
- Gas engine (four cycle) by Otto and Daimler
- Helicopter by Sikorsky
- Interneral combustion engine by Daimler
- Jet engine by Frank Whittle
- Knitting Machine by William Lee
- Lamp (incadecent) by Thomas Edision
- Montgoflier invented balloon.
- Talbot invented photographic paper.
- Dickenson invented paper machine.
- Blanchard invented parachute.
- Colt's invention is pistol.
- Howe was the inventor of sewing machine.
- Lamp (mercury) by Hewit
- Laser (practical) by Gordon Gould
- Laser (operable) by T.H.Mainman
- Machine gun by Gatling
- Match (safety) by Pasch

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- Microphone by Graham Bell
- Motion pictures (camera) by Edison
- Motor cycle by Daimler
- Motor scooter by Bradsha
- Parachute by Garnerin
- Pen (fountain) by Waterman
- Pen (ball-point) John Loud Biro
- Photoelectric cell by Julius Elster
- Piano by Christopher
- Printing press (screw type) by Guten Berg
- Radar by Watson Watt
- Railway (electric) by Werner Siemens
- Razor safety by Gillette
- Razor (electric) by Jacob Schick
- Refrigerator by Ferdinand Carre
- Revolver by Samuel Solt
- Rifle by August Kotter
- Rifle (automatic) by John Moses Browning
- Rocket Engine by Goddard
- Safety pin by Walter Hunt
- Sewing Machine by Elias Howe and Thomas Saint
- Stainless steel by Herry Brearley
- Stream boat by Abbans
- Submarine by Holland
- Tank military by Swinton
- Telephone by Graham Bell
- Radio by Marconi
- Telescope (reflecting) by Galileo
- Telescope (refracting) by Newton
- Television (mechanical) by J.L. Baird
- Television (electric) by Fransworth
- Thermometer by Galilo
- Termomter (mercury) by Farhenheit
- Tractor by Robert Keeley
- Transformer by William Stanley
- Transistor by William Shockley
- Type writer by Henry Mill
- Washing machine (electric) by Alva Fisher
- Washing machine (manual) by Hamilton E. Smith
- Welding (electric) by E. Thomson
- Zipper (meshed tooth) by Gideon Sundback
- Celcius devised Centrigrade scale
- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasture.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein
- Who is credited with the development of polio vaccine? Jonas Salk
- Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist
- Bardeen and Brattin discovered Semiconductor
- What was invented by James Dewer in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask
- Atom Bomb (Uranium Fission) was invented by Otto Hahn in 1941.
- Electron was discovered in 1897.
- Oxygen was discovered in 1774.
- Tomas A Edison was American.
- X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Arthur Compton.
- Printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.
- Gramophone was invented by Emile Berliner.
- Blood pressure was discovered by William Harvey.
- Magnifying glass was invented by Roger Bacon.
- Insulin was discovered by Banting.
- Michael Faraday invented Electric Motor in belonged to England.
- ECG invented by Einthogen.
- Columbus Day is observed on 2nd Monday in October.
- In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
- In 1589 William Lee invented knitting machine.
- More than 2000 years ago a Roman Ruler Julius Caesar invented the calendar that we use today.
- Lipstick was first introduced in 1915 in America.
- Zippers were introduced in 1890.
- China was discovered by Marco Polo.
- Sea route from Europe to India was discovered by Vasco-de-Gama.
- Darfur conflict is in Sudan.
- Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier.
- Australia was discovered by William Jon zoon.
- Parachute was invented by L.S Lenormand in 1783.
- Box Camera was invented by G.Eastman in 1988.
- Electric Generator was invented by Hippolyte Pixil in the year 1832. He belonged to France.
- In 1907 Electric Washing Machine was invented by an American named A.J 1916.
- Motorcycle was invented by Gottlieb Daimler in 1885, he belonged to Germany.
- First person to reach North Pole was Robert E.Peray.
- Dynamo was invented by Faraday in the year of 1831.
- On 14th Dec 1911 South Pole was discovered by Armunden.
- America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, he belonged to Italy.
- Sea route to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498, he belonged to Protugese.
- Sandwich Island (now called Hawaiian Island) was discovered by Captain cook in 1770, he belonged to English.
- Suez Canal was designed by French Engineer Ferdiand de Lesseps in 1869.
- Solar System was discovered by Copernicus in 1540, he belonged to Poland.
- Planery motion was discovered by Kepler in 1600, he belonged to Germany.
- Artificial radioactivity was discovered by Madam Joliet and Irene Curie in 1934.
- Atomic number were discovered by Mosley in 1913.
- Atomic theory was given by Dalton in 1803.
- Who invented wax paper- Thomas Edison
- Atomic Structure was studied by Bohr and Rutherford in 1913.
- Circumference of the earth was calculated by Jean Picard.
- Current Electricity was invented by Volta in 1800, he belonged to Italy.
- Cause of yellow fever was discovered by Reed in 1900.
- Discovery of Oxygen was made by J.Priestly in 1774.

- Deuterium (Heavy Hydrogen) was discovered by H.C Urey in 1932.
- Discovery of Electron was made by J.J Thomson in 1897.
- Dynamite was made my Alfred Noble, he belonged to Sweden.
- Fundamental laws of electrical attraction was made by Coulomb.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.
- Induction of electric current was discovered by Michaed Farraday in 1841.
- Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1860.
- Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- Laughing gas (Nitrous oxide) was discovered by Priestly.:
- Chromosomes were discovered by Hofmeister.
- Otto Hahm invented A.Bomb.
- Wright Brothers invented Aeroplane.
- W. Shockley discovered transistor.
- Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- William Harvey discovered Circulation of blood.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavandish.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein.
- Thomson discovered electron.
- Commercial cork is obtained from Quercus.
- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasture.
- In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 J.J Thomson discovered electron, negative charges.
- In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist use enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- Hans Geiger (1882-1945) invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low-grade fuel.

Francois Isaac de Rivaz

- The scientist who discovered water: Antoine Lavoisier (Chk)
- Nitric acid__ acid was discovered by Jabbar bin Hayyan.(HCL was also discovered by him)
- What calculating aid was invented by William Oughtred in 1662: Slide Rule
- What was invented by James Dewer in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask
- Fredrick Sanger discovered which medical life saver: Insulin
- Who invented Scissors-Leonardo Da Vinci
- In 1902 What did Mary Anderson invent-Windscreen Wipers
- The technique to produce the first test tube baby was evolved by Patrick Stepote and Robert Edwards
- Sumiton invented Tank.
- The very first electric light was invented in Scotland in 1835 by James Lindsay.
- The molecular theory of matter was experimentally testified by Robert Brown.
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- What was invented by Dr Edward Land in 1947: Polaroid
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.
- Watson and Crick gave structure of DNA.
- Air conditioner invented by "willis H. carrier"U.S. in 1902.
- Camera (photographic) has been invented by "Joseph N. Niepce"France in 1822.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low-grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir

Pioneers in Science

Anderson—Discovered positive electrons.
Archimedes—Discovery of the Principles of lever and of specific gravity; invention of the famous Archimedean screw.
Avogadro—An Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.
Bacquerel—Radioactivity of uranium.
Baird—Television.
Baron Napier—Logarithms.
Benjamin Franklin—Invented lightning conductor.
Bessemer—Steel-smelting process.
Bhabha, Dr H.J.—Research in Cosmic rays and Quantum theory.
Binet—Intelligence Test.
Birbal Sahni—Researches in Botany.
Bose, J.C.—Invented Crescograph and published many works on plant physiology. He discovered that plants have sense and perception.
Bose, S.N.—Discovery of a group of nuclear particles named after him "Boson".
Boyle—Boyle's law; Pressure x volume = constant at a constant given temperature. Boyle was the greatest scientist of England in his time.
Bohr—Electron Theory—Atomic structure.
Braun, Dr Wernher von—space flying.
Bunsen—Invention of the spectroscope.
Carothers—Nylon plastics.
Cavendish—Discovery of chemical composition of water; discovery of hydrogen (Inflammable Air); 'rare gases'.
Chadwick—Discovery of the neutron.
Chandrasekhar—Mathematical Astrophysics.
Charles Darwin—Theory of Evolution; Origin of Species.
Clarke, Arthur C. —Concept of Geostationary Orbit.
Curie, Madame—Discovery of radium.
Dalton—Atomic theory; laws of chemical combination; law of partial pressures; the law of multiple proportions.
Democritus—Greek philosopher—(Atomic theory).
Dewar—Invented cordite, liquid oxygen and introduced thermos flask.
Einstein—Theory of relativity.
Euclid—Science of geometry.
Fahrenheit—Fahrenheit mercury thermometric scale in which freezing point is –32° and boiling point is 212°.
Faraday—Electromagnetic induction and laws of electrolysis.
Fermi—Discovered artificial splitting of atoms.
Freud—Doctrine of Psychoanalysis.
Gay Lussac—Law of gases.
Gauss—System of absolute electric measurements.
Good Year—Discovered the art of vulcanising rubber.

Herschel, William—Discovered the Planet—Uranus.
Hertz—Electrical waves.
Hippalus—Founder of scientific astronomy.
Hoffmann—Discovered the first aniline dye.
Kelvin, Lord—Dynamical theory of heat.
Khorana, Dr Hargobind—Deciphering the genetic code.
Kodak—Film and photographic goods.
Lablanc—Manufacture of washing soda.
Lawrence—Invention of cyclotron.
Lockyer—Helium gas.
Louis Braille—Perfected his system of reading and writing for the blind.
Marconi—Wireless telegraphy; radio.
Maria-Montessori—'Montessori' method of teaching children.
Maxwell—Electro-magnetic Theory of Light.
Meghnad Saha—Effect of pressure on Radiation through bodies.
Mendel—Laws of heredity.
Mandeleev—Periodic Table.
Morse—Morse system of electric telegraphy.
Newton—Laws of gravitation; Law of Motion.
Nobel—Dynamite.
Oliver Lodge—Physicist. Researches in wireless communications.
Oppenheimer—Researches in atomic theory.
Otto Hahn—Discovery of uranium fission.
Parkes—Celluloid.
Parsons—Steam turbine.
Pavlov—Theory of Conditioned Reflex.
Perkin—'Mauve dye'.
Pitman—Founded the Pitman system of phonographic shorthand.
Planck—Quantum theory.
Plimsoll—Introduced a line of demarcation on the ships beyond which the ships cannot be loaded.
Priestley—Discovery of Oxygen.
Raman, C.V.—"Raman Effect" on polarisation of light and theories on crystals and diamond formation.
Ramanathan—Molecular scattering of light in fluids.
Ramanujam—A great Indian mathematician.
Ramsay—Discovery of Inert gases such as Argon, Neon, and Helium etc.
Ray, P.C.—Researches in chemistry.
Regnault—Experiments in regard to the physical properties of bodies and their relation to heat.
Roger Bacon—Gun powder.
Rontgen—Discovery of X-rays.
Rohmkorff—Induction coil.
Rutherford—Atomic Research; succeeded in splitting the atom for the first time in 1918.
Shalimar—Paints.
Stephenson—British engineer and pioneer in Railways. He was the first to put a locomotive on the line that was able to draw a train of 31 carriages.
Thomson, J.J.—Discovered electron.
Travers—Discovery of Neon gas (Working with Ramsay).
Urey—Discovery of Heavy Hydrogen.
Volta—Current electricity and electric battery.

Pioneers in Mechanical Inventions and Discoveries

Austin—Motor Car.
Bell, Graham—Telephone.
Berliner—Microphone.
Brequet—Helicopter.
Bushwell—Submarine.
Caxton—Printing Press.
Colt—Revolver.
Daimler—Gas engine.
Davy—Miner's Safety Lamp.
Diesel—Internal Combustion engine (Diesel engine).
Dunlop—Pneumatic tyre.
Edison—First electric bulb and gramophone.
Faraday—Dynamo.
Fick—Law of Diffusion—Fick's Law.
Frank Whittle—Jet propulsion.
Fulton—Stream boat.
Galileo—Telescope.
Gillette—Safety razor.
Guttenburg—Art of Printing.
Hoe—Rotary Printing Press.
Howe—Sewing Machine.
Huygens—Pendulum clock.
James Watt—Steam engine (patented in 1769).
Landstrom, J.E.—Safety Matches.
Macmillan—Bicycle (1842).
Mauser—Magazine of rifle.
Mercator—Celestial and a terrestrial globe.
Montgolfier—Balloon (1883)
Pascal—Calculating Machine.
Puckle, James—Machine gun
Shockley—Transistor.
Sholes—Typewriter.
Stephenson—Railway engine.
Swinton—Military tank.
Torricelli—Barometer.
Watt, Robert Watson—Radar.
W. & O. Wright (Wright Brothers)**—**Aeroplane (1903).
Waterman—Fountain pen.
Zeiss—Lenses; Camera.

Pioneers in Medical Inventions and Discoveries

Banting—Insulin (as a palliative for diabetes).
Barnard, Christian—Replacing the human heart.
Brahmchari, U.M.—Cure of Kala-a-zar fever.
Davy—Isolation of metals by electricity; studied properties of chlorine.
Domagk—Sulpha drugs as bactericides.
Eijkman—Cause of Beri-Beri.
Finsen—Discovered curative effect of ultra violet rays; photography.
Fleming, Alexander—Penicillin (in 1929).
Harvey—Circulation of blood.
Hahnemann—Homoeopathy (founder).
Hopkins, Frederick Gowland—Vitamin D.
Jenner—Smallpox Vaccination.
Koch—Tubercle Bacillus.
Lainnec—Stethoscope.
Lister, Lord—Antiseptic treatment.
Pasteur, Louis—Treatment of rabies; cure of hydrophobia.

Ronald Ross—Malaria Parasite.
Salk, Jonas E. —Anti-polio Vaccine.
Simpson and Harrison—Chloroform.
Waksman—Streptomycin.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

- Hydrometer measures humidity
- Barometer measures atmospheric pressure
- Purity of milk is measured by lactometer
- Fathometer measures the depth of oceans.
- Sextant is used for measuring altitude of Sun and other heavenly bodies
- Chronometer records accurate time on ships
- Algesimeter indicates the degree of sensitiveness of skin
- Altimeter measures altitudes
- Ammeter measures current
- Anemometer records velocity of wind
- Cyamometer measures blueness of sky or ocean
- Dasymeter measures density of gas
- Galvanometer measures small electric current
- Hydrometer measures relative density of liquids
- Hygrometer measures humidity in atmosphere
- Hypsometer measures atmospheric pressure to ascertain elevations by determining boiling point of liquid. Or Hypsometer is an instrument for measuring the height above sea level.
- Manometer measures pressure of gases
- Micrometer measures minute distances
- Periscope is used for viewing objects above eye level
- Cyclotron is used for electromagnetic acceleration of charged atoms
- Geiger counter is used for detecting and recording radioactivity. It was invented by Hans Geiger (1882-1945)
- Pyrometer measures high temperatures
- Refrectometer measures refractive index of a substance
- Seismograph measures intensity of earthquake
- Telstar transmits wireless or T.V broadcast
- Viscometer measures viscosity of liquids
- Spiro graph records the movement of lungs
- Photometer measures rate of transpiration
- Scotograph is used for enbling blind to write
- Eratosthenes measures distance round the earth
- Kaldio-scopes have proved helpful in finding the amount of dampness in soil
- Mohr's scale measures degree of hardness of minerals
- RBC and WBC is bloods are counted by Hemocytometer.
- Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
- Spectrometer instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
- The variation in the blood flow can be heard with an instrument called _ stethoscope _
- What is measured by an interferometer-Wavelength of light
- Hydrophone is used for measuring sound under water.
- Magnometer is an instrument designed to compare the magnetic movement and field.
- Potometer is used to measure the rate of respiration in animal and plants.
- For measuring solar radiation we use pyrheliometer.
- Actimometer measures direct heating power of the Sun.
- Ammeter is use for measuring current strength.
- Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
- Spectrometer instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
- An instrument known as rain gauge makes the measurement of rainfall.
- What is measured with an ombrometer-Rainfall
- The instrument used to measure very high temperature: Infrared pyrometers
- Mechanical energy into electrical energy: Generator
- Heat energy into mechanical energy: Heat engine or steam engine.
- Electrical energy into mechanical energy: Electrical Motor
- Electrical energy into sound energy: Loudspeaker
- Sound energy into electrical energy: Microphone
- The device used to measure radioactivity: Geiger-Muller tube
- The device which converts the chemical energy into electrical energy: Battery
- The device used to measure radioactivity. Geiger counter
- Hygrometer is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
- Heliscope is used for viewing the sun.
- What does a potometer measure- Water intake
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Actimometer measures direct heating power of the Sun.
- Ammeter is use for measuring current strength
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- What does a drosomoter measure: Dew
- Relative density of an atmosphere is measured by hygrometer.
- Spirograph is an apparatus used for recording the movement of the lungs.
- The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
- Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- Son meter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is known as anemometer.

Instruments

Altimeter: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes.
Ammeter: is used for to measure intensity of sound.
Anemometer: is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
Audiometer: an instrument to measure intensity of sound.
Audiophone: is an instrument required for improving imperfect sense of hearing.
Barograph: for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
Barometer: is an apparatus used for measuring the atmospheric pressure.
Binoculars: is an instrument used for seeing distant objects, the rays of light are twice reflected by means of right-angled prisms.
Callipers: a compass with legs for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.
Calorimeter: an instrument used for measuring quantities of

heat.
Carburettor: is an apparatus for charging air with petrol vapours in an internal combustion engine.
Cardiogram: a medical instrument used for tracing the movements of the heart.
Cardiograph: is a medical instrument for tracing heart movements.
Chronometer: is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
Cinematograph: It consists of a series of lenses arranged to throw on a screen an enlarged image of photographs. The lens system, which forms the image on the screen, is termed the focusing lens.
Commutator: split ring, which forms the main part of a D.C. Dynamo.
Compass needle: for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place.
Crescograph: is an instrument for use in recording growth of plants; invented by J.C. Bose.
Dip Circle: It is an instrument used to determine the angle between the direction of the resultant intensity of earth's field and the horizontal component at a place. This particular angle is known as the dip of that place.
Drinker's apparatus: to help breathing in infantile paralysis.
Dynamo: The origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy. It depends on the principle of electro-magnetic induction whereby a current is produced on traversing a magnetic field.
Electroencephalograph (EEG): It is the technique of recording and interpreting the electrical activity of the brain. Records of the electrical activity of the brain, commonly known as "brain waves", are called electroencephalograms or electroencephalographs. EEG is the common abbreviation for both the technique and the records.
Epidiascope: for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
Eudiometer: It is a glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.
Fathometer: is an instrument used for measuring depth of the ocean.
Galvanometer: an instrument for measuring currents of small magnitude.
G.M. Counter (Geiger Muller Counter): This special device is used for detecting the presence of radiation and counting certain atomic particles.
Gramophone: an instrument with which we can reproduce the sound recorded by a suitable recording apparatus. It is fitted with a special type of apparatus known as sound box invented by Berliner.
Gravimeter: is an instrument for recording measurement under water and to determine the presence of oil deposits under water.
Gyroscope: is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies. It is a type of spinning wheel fixed to the axle.
Hydrometer: is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
Hydrophone: is an instrument used for recording sound under water.
Hygrometer: is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
Kymograph: is an instrument used to record graphically various physiological movements i.e., blood pressure, heart beating, study of lungs etc in living beings.
Lactometer: is an apparatus used for measuring the purity of milk.
Manometer: for determining the pressure of a gas.
Mariner's Compass: is an apparatus, which is used to guide the sailors. The needle always points north south.
Micrometer: is an instrument used for converting sound i.e., fraction of the lowest division of a given scale.
Microphone: is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
Microscope: is an instrument, which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
Microtome: is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
Odometer: is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded.
Periscope: It is usually used by the crew of a submarine to survey the ships etc, on the surface of the sea while the submarine is under water. It also enables the sailors to observe objects on the other side of an obstacle without exposing themselves.
Phonograph: is an instrument used for reproducing sound.
Photometer: is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light.
Pipette: It is a glass tube with the aid of which a definite volume of liquid may be transferred.
Potentiometer: is used for comparing the e.m.f.s, of cells, measurements of the thermal e.m.f.s, large potential differences and currents. It is also used for measuring low resistances.
Psychrometer: is an instrument for measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere.
Pyrometer: is an instrument for recording high temperatures from a great distance (i.e., for recording temperature of the sun etc.) by making use of the laws of radiation.
Radar: Radio, Angle, Detection And Range are used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio microwaves.
Rain Gauge: is an apparatus for recording of rainfall at a particular place.
Radiometer: is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
Refractometer: is an instrument to measure refractive indices.
Saccharimeter: is an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in a solution. It is used in breweries.
Seismometer or Seismograph: is an instrument used for recording earthquake shocks.
Sextant: is an instrument invented by John Hadley used for measuring the altitude of the sun and of other inaccessible heavenly bodies.
Spectrometer: (1) It is a type of spectroscope suitable for the precise measurements of refractive indices. (2) An instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.
Speedometer: is an instrument, which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving.
Spherometer: is an instrument for measuring curvature of surfaces.
Sphygmomanometer: an instrument used for measuring

arterial blood pressure.
Sphygmophone: an instrument, with the help of which a pulse beat makes a sound.
Sphygmoscope: an instrument, by virtue of which, arterial pulsations become visible.
Stereoscope: It is a special type of binocular, through which a double photograph snapped from two different angles by a two-lensed camera is viewed in solid relief.
Stethoscope: is an instrument to hear and analyse movements of heart and lungs.
Stop watch: for recording small intervals of time in the laboratory, in races and other events.
Stroboscope: is an instrument for viewing objects moving rapidly with a periodic motion and to see them as if they were at rest.
Tachometer: is an instrument for determining speeds of aeroplanes and motorboats.
Telephone: a device by virtue of which two persons at two different places can communicate. It consists of two main parts (i) a microphone and (ii) a receiver.
Teleprinter: an instrument, which prints automatically messages sent from one place to another, on, telegraphs lines.
Telescope: is an apparatus used for observing distant objects.
Theodolite: is an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.
Thermocouple: an instrument based on thermo-electricity used for measuring temperatures.
Thermometer: is an apparatus used for measuring temperature.
Thermostat: It is an instrument used to regulate the temperature to a particular degree.
Viscometer: is an instrument to measure viscosity.

COMPUTER

- Half byte = 1nibble = 4 bits
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte = 8 bits
- 1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes
- 1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes
- A combination of 16 bits is called word.
- A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes
- Our PC belongs to 4th generation.
- Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus.
- First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
- WORM means Write Once Read Many
- Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
- WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee in 1992
- Intel means Integrated Electronics
- 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
- G.W.Basic G.W stands for Gate Way
- Super Computer was created by J.H.Van Tassel
- CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
- URL is Uniform or Universal Resource Locator
- Intel invented RAM chip
- Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
- Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
- In 1951 Univac – 1, John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert designed the world's first commercial computer. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
- In 1968 mainframe was built.
- In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
- In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
- In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- Super computers uses parallel processing
- In 1974, computer games were introduced.
- PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
- A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.
- GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of flip-flap are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- Bootstrap is associated with computer.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
- Clip art is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free software is also known as public domain software.
- In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.
- Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.
- What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for Stanford University Network
- What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
- All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System
- What is the common name for an integrated circuit- Chip
- In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name-Ireland
- What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
- Name the first web browser publicly available- NCSA Mosaic
- The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
- Tim Bareness Lee invented World Wide Web in 1993.

- The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.
- Intel developed the first microprocessor in 1971.
- A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus were initial desktop computers.
- Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- A collection of bits is called byte.
- The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.
- 'PARAM' is a supercomputer.
- Father of the Computer.. Charles Babbage
- CMOS stand for Complimentary metal Oxide semi-conductor

GEOGRAPHY OF EARTH

- Longitude is measured from East to West
- Latitude is measured from North to South of Equator.
- New Zealand is close to Int: Date Line.
- Arabia is the larges peninsula.
- Antarctica is in South Pole.
- The largest latitude circle on earth is the Equator.
- Equinox (equal nights) means the equal duration of day & night.
- Lines drawn parallel to equator is latitude
- 1 hour difference in local time between two places is 15 deg: Longitude
- 23 degree longitude is Tropic of Cancer
- 70% of earth's surface is covered with water
- Isobar is the lines joining places of equal air pressure on a map
- Isohyets are lines joining places of equal rainfall over a period
- Isotherm are Lines of equal temperature
- Contours are places with equal altitude
- There are 36 tectonic plates
- Crust of earth is 0.5%
- Upper part of earth on which earth floats is Asthensosphere
- Earth's speed is greatest when it is closest to the sun
- Spring tide occurs when earth, moon and sun are in straight line
- Isthmus is a narrow land strip separating two seas and connecting two land marks
- Day and night are equal on 21st March (at all parallel of latitude) and 23rd September
- Core of earth is metallic
- Temperature at earth's core is 2000 deg: C
- Tide at its maximum height is spring tide
- International dateline lies along 180 deg: meridian
- Speed of earth rotation is highest at the north pole
- Minimum land area recommended for forest is 25%
- Earth's total surface covered by forests is 15%
- Ordovician are the oldest rock
- Earthquake is a post volcanic activity
- Of total water on earth, fresh water reserves are 2.7%
- Highest grade of coal is Anthracite
- Coal mainly suitable for thermal power production is Bituminous
- First stage of coal formation is Peat.
- Equator is called the great circle
- Mean radius of earth is 6400 km
- Total world surface area is 510 million sq: km
- Soil formed by deposition of silt is Alluvial soil
- Winds blow from areas of high pressure to low pressure.
- Movement of tectonic plates may cause eruption of a volcano
- What creates new islands in the ocean? Volcanoes
- Soil best suited for deep rooted crops is Black soil
- Latitude of south pole is 90 deg:, latitude of equator is 0 deg:
- Humidity in air is maximum in Monsoon
- Earth revolves in its orbit 1 deg: per day
- 1 deg: longitude on equator is equal to 112 km
- Doldrums is a belt of low atmospheric pressure on either side of Equator.
- Removal of rock layer by layer due to weathering is called Exfoliation
- Rocks formed by the solidification of lava are Basalts
- Tundra region gets no rainfall throughout the year
- At equator an object weights the least.
- At 7050 km per hour, Sun rotate on its axis.
- The northern polar lights are called Aurorae Borealis, and southern polar lights are called Aurorae Australis.
- The pulsating universe theory explains the evolution of universe.
- 230 million years ago there was only one huge continent on earth. This super continent is known as Panagea, which means all lands
- In 1912 Alfred Wegener said that continents drift around on earth's surface
- Continental drift means plate tectonics
- Rain forests grow near the equator.
- In autumn deciduous forests glow with brilliant red and gold colors as the leaves dry up and fall off the trees.
- The shape of the earth is an oblate spheroid.
- Arctic is the worlds northmost region.
- The largest latitude circle on earth is Equator.
- 230 million years ago, there was only one huge continent on Earth. This super continent is known as panagea, which means all lands.
- In 1912, a German Scientist called Alfred Wegener (1880-1930) suggested that the continent drift around on Earth's surface.
- The latitude of a point on the Earth's surface is the angular distance of that point measured at the centre of the Earth
- Mass of earth is 6 X 10^{21} tons
- Density of earth is 5.52.
- Chemically earth id made up of Oxygen 46.6%, Silicon 27.7%, Aluminum 8.1%, iron 5%, Calcium 3.6%
- Earth is divided into four zones.
- Torrid zone lies b/w Tropics of Cancer & Capricorn.
- Torrid zone lies between the Tropics and is bisected by the Equator
- The North Temperate Zone lies b/w Tropic of Cancer & the Arctic Circle.
- The South Temperate Zone lies b/w Capricorn & Antarctic Circle.
- The area around north and south poles within the polar circles is called 'the frigid zone'.

- Hot belt lies b/w latitude 0° & 3°
- Tundra region is a region of high altitude and is without trees.
- **Steppes are the vast, treeless waste of Russia and part of Asia.**
- Moorland is rocky surface.
- Coniferous forests extend up to 13,000 km across North America, Europe & Asia.
- Tropical or Savannah region lies b/w desert & forest. More than 1/3rd of Africa is Savannah.
- Pakistan lies in Monsoon land area.
- The three abundant elements in the earth's crust are aluminium, oxygen and silicon. The correct order of their abundance is silicon, oxygen and aluminum (8.1%)
- Inner core is made mostly of iron.
- Meridian is an imaginary circle in sky passing though celestial poles.
- Africa is the 2nd largest continent of the world.
- A wind, which reverses seasonally, is known as Monsoon wind.
- Temperature increases with increasing altitude by 10° C for every 250-meter rise.
- Water vapour turns into clouds in the atmosphere when Dew Point is reached.
- When a warm air is lifted off the surface in temperature depression it is called an Occlusion.
- Afternoon rains in the equatorial region are the result of convectional forces.
- Mediterranean regions are not useful for forestry.
- The best projection to suit the map of Pakistan is conventional.
- The extinct Volcano Peak of Koh-i-Sultan is in Pakistan.
- **Cotopaxi:** is the highest volcano in the world. It is situated in Ecuador.
- **Dust Devil:** is a dusty whirlwind normally a few feet in diameter and about 100 feet tall, sometimes also wider and higher.
- **Earth mass:** The mass of the earth is about 81 times that of the moon.
- **Earth's core:** is mainly composed of iron and nickel. Lithosphere is the innermost layer of the earth.
- **El Nino:** is the weather phenomenon brewing in the tropical Pacific Ocean. It is the largest climate event of the 20th century setting off more global disasters than ever before. El Nino is warming of the waters off Equatorial South America, which causes climate abnormalities around the world. The impact can be flooding drought in California, Brazil, Africa and Australia, severe storms in the Central Pacific and a decline in hurricanes hitting the southeastern United States.
- **Exfoliation:** This type of weathering is common both in the cold as well as in the hot climate regions.
- **Great Circle:** A circle on the earth's surface whose plane passes through its centre, and bisects it into two hemispheres. Two opposing meridians together form a Great Circle. The shortest distance between any two points on the earth's surface is the arc of the Great Circle, which passes through them. 0° latitude forms a Great Circle. (The latitude or longitude 75°W should be combined with 75°E to obtain the Great Circle).
- **Horse Latitudes:** Sub-tropical belts of high atmospheric pressure over the oceans situated in both hemispheres. These are called Belts of Calm between regions of the Trade Winds and Westerlies of higher latitudes.
- **Hydroponics:** means cultivation of the plants without use of soil.
- **Hyetology:** is the study of rainfall.
- **Kandla:** is a seaport situated at the head of the Gulf of Kuch in Gujarat State.
- **Lapse Rate:** is the rate of change in temperature with increase of altitude.
- **Laterite soils:** Laterite soils are formed by the weathering of laterite rocks. These can be distinguished from other soils by their acidity.
- **Loams (loamy soil):** Amixture of sand, clay and silt is known as loamy soil. Loams are formed where the soils have equal proportion of sand, silt and clay.
- **Local winds and their areas:** Khamsin—Egypt; Zonda—Argentina; Santa Ana—California; Simoon—Iran.
- **Mansarover Lake:** is in Tibet. Near it, the rivers having their source are the Brahamputra, the Sutlej and the Indus.
- **Maoris (Tribes):** are the original inhabitants of New Zealand.
- **Nutrification:** is the process of conversion by action of bacteria, of nitrates in the soil.
- **Pangong Tso:** is one of the world's highest and brackish lakes in Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Proxima Centauri:** is a star nearest to the earth.
- **Roaring Forties:** are westerly winds.
- **Selvas:** The rain forest of Amazon basin is called Selvas. These are rainy tropical forests.
- **Spring Tides:** are caused when the sun and the moon are in a straight line. The tide on its maximum height is known as Spring Tide.
- **Tsunamis:** are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.
- **Willy Willy:** is a tropical cyclone of the northwest Australia.

FACTS ABOUT EARTH

- Largest element found in earth crust is Silicon, second is Aluminum
- Polar diameter of earth is 7900 miles
- Equatorial diameter is 7927 miles = 12,756 km
- Earth's polar diameter is shorter than the equatorial diameter by 43 km
- Distance of equator from either of poles is 10,002 km
- World is divided into 24 time zones
- Age of earth is 5 billion years
- Speed of earth in orbit around sun is 8.5 miles/sec = 1600 km/min = 29 km/sec
- Weight of earth is 6586 x 10 raise to 18 tons
- Earth has 46.6% oxygen and 27.7% silicon
- On 21st June, sun is vertically overhead the Tropic of Cancer
- The South Temperate zone lies between Capricorn and Antarctic circle
- At equator the duration of the day is 12 hours
- 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the earth
- Sun is 400 times larger than the Moon.
- About 6 billion people living on the Earth.

- When are you most likely to see a penumbra: During an Eclipse
- At equator an object weights the least.
- **A wind, which reverses seasonally, is Monsoon.**
- Water is the most powerful source of erosion
- Tropic of cancer crosses Pakistan.
- Spring tides occur at new moon or at full moon.
- Neap tides occur at first and third quarters of the moon.
- Oceans are on average 4 km deep.
- Frozen water covers about 10% of the earth
- Solar eclipse occurs on new moon.
- Lunar eclipse occurs on full moon.
- The standard time of England is known as Greenwich Mean Time. T is local time of Greenwich Observatory which on 0° longitude.
- Daylight saving time begun during WWI.
- There are three belts of calm viz: Doldrums, Tropic of Cancer & Tropic of Capricorn.
- Horn of Africa is Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia.
- Kimberley is associated with Diamonds.
- In Titusfills in Pennsylvania (US) is world's first oil well drilled.
- Thickness of earth crustes 20 miles.
- Max height of cloud 20,000.

<u>ATMOSPHERE OF EARTH</u>

- Nitrogen gas found in atmosphere is 78%, oxygen is 21%
- Speed of electromagnet ways is 300000 km/sec
- The layer of earth in which we live is Troposphere
- The atmospheric layer closet to earth is Troposphere.
- Weather phenomenon take place in Troposphere
- Atmospheric layer ideal for flying is Troposphere
- Ionosphere reflects radio-waves back to earth
- Nimbostratus clouds bring a long steady rain
- Clouds found at highest altitude are Noctilucent
- Thickness of atmosphere around earth is 145 km
- Atmosphere maintains earth's temperature
- % of insulation received by earth's surface is 51%
- Atmospheric layers are divided into 4 parts
- Sun's heat and energy reaches earth by Radiation
- Air is composed of 78% Nitrogen.
- 21% Oxygen.
- 1% other gases.
- Troposphere is 10 km, Stratosphere is from 10 to 40 km, Mesosphere (Neutraspace) is from 40 to 80 km, Thermosphere (Ionosphere) is from 80 to 370 km and Exosphere (Heaviside) is beyond 370 km.
- Megnetosphere that lies beyond the Exosphere is not the part of atmosphere.
- 3/4[th] of the air that envelops the earth is in troposphere.
- 97% of the air is below the upper boundary of the stratosphere, which is the maximum height that aircraft may reach with the support of air.
- Smog is when water vapour condenses around a particle of smoke
- Atmospheric temperature increases at higher altitudes due to convection
- Formaula of Ozone is O3
- CFCs are Chloro Fluoro Carbons
- Earth's atmosphere is over 1000 km deep
- Biosphere is the sphere of life which covers all the three spheres i.e litho, hydro, atmosphere
- Ozone layer is found in Stratosphere.
- Climate is the average weather of a particular place over many years. Weather change day to day, whereas climate remains same for years.
- Every seson, trees add a new ring of growth to their trunks
- Clouds are made of water droplets, ice, crystals, particles of dust and air
- Warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air
- The age of Earth is calculated as 4500 million years.
- Ozone is measured in percentage (chk)
- The amount of ozone in the atmosphere is expressed in ppm/ The amount of ozone in the atmosphere is expressed in dobson units (Check it)
- Air is composed of nitrogen (78.08%), oxygen (20.95%), argon (0.94%) and carbon dioxide (0.03%).
- Nitrogen gas dominates the earth's surface.
- Weathering takes place more quickly in warm, wet area than in cold and dry regions.
- An atmosphere is a blanket of gas that surrounds a plane. Earth's atmosphere is over 1000 kilometers deep, but most of it is in the 30 kilometers closest to Earth.
- Weight of the air pushing on us is known as atmospheric pressure.
- Atmospheric pressure is equal to 14.73 lbs per sq. inch.
- Atmospheric pressure decreases with height.
- In nature the nitrogen of the atmosphere is made available for the plant growth through the activity of bacteria called nitrogen fixation of bacteria in roots of plants. Earthworms provide nitrogenous wastes.
- Ozone is found in stratosphere b/w 20 to 50 km.
- The tidal effect of Moon on the surface of Earth is less that that of Sun because Moon's gravitational pull at Earth's surface is less as compared to Sun's gravitational pull. Tidal effect of sun is 146% of moon.
- Injurious ultraviolet radiations are mostly prevented from reaching the earth as these are absorbed mostly by Ionosphere.

<u>MOUNTAINS</u>

- Mount Olympus is in Greece.
- The mountain range in Russia that is regarded as the boundary b/w Europe & Asia is Urals.
- Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himaliya range.
- Ural mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- Ordovician are oldest rocks.
- Oldest mountain system is Araveli.
- Youngest mountain system is Himaliyas.
- Andes Mountains are in South America.
- Ring of Fire are volcanoes in Circum-Pacific Seismic belt.
- Alps are Europe's largest mountain system.
- Atlas is North Africa's mountain range. Atlas Mountains are in Morocco.

- The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
- Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
- Mauna kea volcano is in Hawaii
- What is the worlds longest mountain range-The Andes
- Black forest is a mountain in Germany.
- Rocky or Rockies Mountains is the largest mountain system of North America.
- Koh-i-Sultan is in Pakistan.
- Highest mountain system in the world is Himalayas.
- Sefid Koh is mountain range in Afghanistan.
- Blue Mountains are in Australia.
- Mauna Kea volcano is in Hawaii.
- What is the name of the second highest mountain in Africa-Mount Kenya
- In what modern country is mount Ararat-Turkey
- Most active volcano Italiana is situated in Hawaii.
- Mount Everest is in Himalaya range with height 29,028 feet first ascent made on May 29, 1953.
- K2 named Goodwin Austin or Chagori is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height. First ascent made on July 31, 1954.
- Nanga Parbat is in Himalaya range is known as Killer Mountain with height 26,660 ft. First ascent was made on July 3, 1953.
- Broad Peak I is in Karakoram range with height 26,470.
- Tirich Mir is in Hindu Kush Mountain.
- Prince Charles is mountain range in Antarctica.
- Zardak is the highest peak of Kirthar range.
- Where are the glasshouse mountains- Queensland Australia

IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN PASSES

- Namni Pass is in Myanmar.
- Khunjerab Pass is highest pas in Pakistan.
- Alpine Pass is in USA.
- Lowari Pass is in Pakistan.
- Khojak tunnel is in Balouchistan.
- Bolan (Sulaiman range) pass is in Baluchistan.
- Kolpur pass is in Baluchistan.
- Shandur Pass is in Pakistan.
- Donner pass is in California (USA)
- Hispar & Biafo glacier is in Pakistan.
- Siachen glacier is in Karakoram Range.
- Baltoro gracier is in Karakoram Range.
- Chogo Lugma is in Karakoram range.
- Hispar glacier is in Hunza.
- Malaspina glacier is in Alaska (US),
- Tasman glacier is in New Zealand.
- Alpine is the highest mountain pass in the world.
- Siachen, batoro and chogo lugma glaciers are in Karakorum.
- April 1984, India conducted an Operation known as 'Operation Meghdoot' to capture Siachen.
- Siachen Glacier is the Worlds Biggest Glacier outside the two Poles. It is also the world's Highest Glacier that is why it is refered to as "The Third Pole." It is also the World's Highest Battle Ground Ever

- Africa is without glaciers.
- Highest point of Asia is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet).
- Mount Aconcagua, highest peak in the western hemisphere, located in the Andes Mountains of western Argentina, near the border with Chile.
- Bodpo La pass is highest pass in Tibet (China) with height 19,412.
- Vesuvius is a volcano in Italy.
- Swat valley is in the mountain range of... hindukash
- Saddle peak is highest peak in Anandaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Karoko tao is a volcano in Indonesia.
- Approximately the southwest monsoon begins in Pakistan in late July.

OCEANS

- Largest ocean is pacific, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- Largest sea is South China Sea, then Caribbean Sea, then Mediterranean sea, Behring Sea Gulf of Mexico, Sea of Japan, Hudson Bay, East China Sea, Andaman Sea, then Black sea then Red sea and in the last Baltic sea.
- Sea of Japan is famous for fishing area.
- Total seas are 12.
- Bermuda Triange is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Diego Garcia is in Indian Ocean.
- The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is Sunda Trench.
- Caspian Sea is located in Iraq-Azerbaijan, Turkmensitan, and Kazakhstan & Russia.
- Caspian Sea is the largest salt-water lake in the world.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea- Black Sea
- What sea is directly north of Poland-Baltic sea
- Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.
- Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of Caspian Sea are shared by Russia, Iran & Azerbaijan.
- What is the worlds largest sea (in area): South China
- Aral Sea is in Central Asia (Kazakhstan). Aral is an inland sea.
- What is the world's warmest sea- The Red Sea
- Aegean Sea is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
- Which of the following cause ocean currents? Permanent winds
- Nether land's land is below sea level.
- Atlantic Ocean is called the "Herring Pond".

FAMOUS SEA PORTS

- Abadan is in Iran.
- Alexandria is in Egypt.
- Antwerp is in Belgium.
- Aqaba is in Jordan.
- Bandar Bushehr is in Iran.
- Bristol is in UK.
- Cardiff is in UK.
- Plymouth is in UK
- Le Harve is in France.
- Marseilles is in France.

- New Orleans is in USA.
- Penang is in Malaysia.
- Chalna is in Bangladesh.
- Dammam is in Saudi Arabia.
- Glasgow is in UK.
- Hambrug is in Germany.
- Hochi Minh is in Vietnam.
- Honolulu is in USA.
- Latakia is in Syria.
- Phildelphia is in USA.
- Port Said is in Egypt.
- Rio-de-Janeiro is in Brazil.
- Rotterdam is in Netherlands.
- Tartous is in Syria.
- Valparaiso is in Chile.
- Yokohama is in Japan.
- Zadar is in Croatia.
- Pondicherry is in India south of Chennai.
- Port Hercourt is the 2nd largest port of Nigeria.
- Darwin is the seaport of Australia.
- "Haifa" is the seaport of which country? Israel.
- Seattle seaport is inUSA.
- Santos is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world.
- In which US state is its highest mountain- Alaska – Mount McKinley
- Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia.
- Tartus is the seaport of Syria.

FAMOUS STRAITS

- Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanaka.
- Babul Mandab strait separates Arabia from Africa.
- Babel-Mandab strait leads into the Red Sea.
- Red sea is b/w Arabia and Africa.
- Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
- The Davis Strait lies between Canada and Greenland
-
- Messina strait separates Italy from Sicily.
- Johor strait separates Malaysia from Singapore.
- Bass Strait separates Australia from Tasmania.
- Florida Strait separates Cuba from Florida. It joins Atlantic Ocean with Gulf of Mexico.
- Dover strait separates England from France.
- Gibraltar Strait separates Spain and Africa and joins Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
- Torres Strait separates Australia and Papua New Guinea
- Bering Strait separates Asia from Africa and joins the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.
- Bosporus Strait connects Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora.
- Dardanelles strait (Turkey) joins Marmora Sea with Aegean Sea.
- Malacca (Indonesia) strait separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. It is longest strait in the world.
- Mozambique strait is the broadest strait in the world. It is b/w Mozambique and Madagascar.
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- 40% of world oil passes through... Strait of Hormuz
- The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz

WORLD RIVERS

- Third world comprises of 70% of world population.
- Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is salt-water lake.
- Most important crop of Nile delta is Cotton.
- Pak: is 4th among world's largest cotton producers.
- A famous natural bridge is located in Virginia.
- Eskimos live in North America.
- Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- The number of CARS is five.
- Height of Islamabad is 2000 ft: above sea level.
- The Devil Tower present in US is a volcano.
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Shark bay is in Western Australia.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Red river is in USA.
- Gulf of lion is in France.
- Churchill waterfall is in Canada.
- Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- Volga River is in Russia.
- What is the only river that flows both north and south of equator- The Congo
- New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania.
- Oxus River (also called Amu Darya) is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It is the largest river of central Asia.
- Bari Doab is the area lying between River Ravi and River Beas.
- SURMA is the name of a river.
- Windermere Lake is the largest lake of UK.
- What is France's longest river: Loire
- Hundroo (Hundrubagh) Water Falls are in India.
- An iceberg floating in sea will have one-tenth of its mass above the surface of water.
- Jog Falls are the highest waterfalls in India.
- Which river is in Lebanon? River Latani
- Highest salinity is found in the Great Salt Lake in USA.
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- River Darling is in Australia.
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Panama Canal was opened in 1914.
- Panama Canal links North America with South America.
- Amazon River crosses Equator twice.
- The Amazon river rises in which country-Peru
- Amazon River is largest river in terms of volume. It is in Brazil. It pours into Atlantic Ocean.
- The longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.
- The largest river in China is The Yangtze River.

- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- World's largest earth filled dam is Tarbela.
- Voctoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- Indus River pours into Arabian Sea.
- After Indus, the longest river is Sutlaj in Pakistan.
- The longest river in South Asia is the Brahmputra.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.
- Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Lake Mead is a man-made largest lake in the world.
- The largest river in France is Lore
- Most populated lake is Lake Eire.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. A French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps, constructed the Canal.
- Col. Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal on 26th July 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region b/w Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi river flows in USA. Mississippi is longest river of America.
- Missouri river flows in USA
- Hudson River flows in USA.
- Lake Michigan flows in USA.
- Golden River flows in Alaska, Canada.
- In what country are the Painted Lakes-Indonesia
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad- Tigris
- What city has the most canals- Birmingham
- Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
- Thames River is in England.
- Seine River is in France.
- Hang He river is in China.
- Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- Victoria Lake is in Africa.
- Source River Jehlum is Verinag.
- Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- Great Bear Lake is located in Canada.
- Huron Lake is in USA-Canada.
- In which country would you find Lake Disappointment
  Australia
- The Amazon river dolphins are what colour- Pink
- Which of the following rivers rises in lake Lan-Ka Tso in Tibet? Sutlej
- Volga River pours its water into Caspian Sea it is longest river of Europe.
- Don is a river of Russia.
- Lake Erie (N.America) is most polluted lake in the world.
- Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- Baikal Lake is in Siberian desert.
- Palk Bay lies b/w Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal.
- Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- 3- Gorges Dam is in China
- Indus originates from Tibet near Mansorowar Lake.
- The Victoria Falls in Africa is located on river Zambezi. It is the highest fall of Africa.
- Mt Merapi is located on Java.
- Which is the longest river in Australia? Murray-Darling
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- Aswan dam is in Egypt.
- Word Tsunami is of Japanese language.
- Largest coral reef is in Australia.
- Colorado River forms Grand Canyon.
- River Rhine is in Western Europe.
- The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
- Highest fall of world Angel Falls is on river Carrao Venezuela.
- Niagara fall is in North America b/w America & Canada.
- Ribbon fall is in North America.
- Silver Strand fall is in North America.
- Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of china.
- After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
- Deccan Plateau is in Asia.
- Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
- Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia.
- The lowest point of Asia is Dead Sea, which is about 397 meter below sea level.
- Dead sea lying b/w Israel and Jordan.
- Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
- The world's longest river, the Nile is located in Africa.
- Africa is also known as Dark Continent.
- Highest point of South America is Mount Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
- Highest Point of North America is Mount Mckinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA).
- Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assal (Djibouti).
- Highest point of Europe is Mount El'brus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
- Highest point in Antarctica is Vinson Massif.
- Highest point in Australia is Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) and the lowest point is Lake Eyre (South Australia).
- The lowest point of the North America is the Death Valley located in California.
- Danube River flows in Austria.
- Victoria River is the chief source of River Nile.

- Dardanelles connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
- Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
- The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea
- River Mekong flows in Vietnam.
- River Thames flows in Southern England.
- River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
- Hydespes River is now called the Jhelum River.
- The length of Panama Canal is 50072 miles.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- Meridan means mid-day.
- Shale is not a metamorphic rock.

FAMOUS ISLANDS

- St. Helena is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Largest island in Indian Ocean is Madagascar.
- Sumatra is an island in Indonesia.
- The largest island in the world Greenland is located in North America. (Check it)
- Greenland is geographically in America but politically in Europe.
- Kalaalit Nunaat (Greenland) Island (Denmark), the largest island is in North Atlantic
- New Guinea is world's second largest island.
- Virgin Island is a group of 100 Island in W.Indies.
- Canary Island is in Spain.
- The largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea is Sicily.
- Malaqasv (Madagascar) is in Indian Ocean.
- Baffin is in North Atlantic Ocean (Canadian).
- Sumatra is in Northest Indian Ocean (Indonesia).
- Neaw Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- Honshu Island is in North West Pacific.
- Great Britain Island is in North Atlantic.
- Victoria Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Baffin Island is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Ellesmere Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Galapagos Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of 1300 islands.
- World's largest Delta is Sunderlands (India).
- Paracel Islands are of.... china vs Vietnam
- Which country owns the Hen and Chicken islands: North island New Zealand
- Indian city Mumbai consists of seven islands.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- Sugar Island is the located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.

FAMOUS DESERTS

- Thar desert is located in Northwest India and East Pakistan
- Dsht-i-Lut desert is in Iran.
- The world's largest desert Sahara is located in Africa.
- Rub Alkali desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
- Gobi desert is in Mongolia & China.
- The Atacama Desert is located in North Chile, South America.
- What is the worlds oldest desert - country named after it-Namib
- Namib Desert is in South-West Africa.
- Simpson Desert is in Australia.
- Great Victoria Desert is in Australia.
- Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
- Arabian Desert is in Egypt.
- Death Valley desert is in California.
- Gibson Desert is in Australia.
- Great Sandy Desert is in Australia.
- Karakum desert is in Turkmenistan.
- Kavir Dasht Davir desert is in Iran.
- Nafud desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- Rub-el-Khali desert is in South Arabian Peninsula.
- Sonoran desert is in Arizona to Mexico.
- Taklimankan is desert in China.
- Deserts in Asia are: Gobi, Karakum, Rub-al-Khali, Taklamakan.
- Takla Makan desert is in Xinjing (China).
- Deserts in Africa are: Kalhari, Namib, and Sahara.

CITIES ON RIVER BANKS

- Venice stands on what river-The Arno
- New York is on River Hudson's bank.
- Budapest is located on the bank of Danube river.
- Paris is situated on the river Rhine.
- River passing through Paris... The Siens
- Paris is located ont eh bank of Seine river.
- Agra is on the bank of Jamuna River.
- On river Danube Budapest is located.
- On river Siene Paris is located.
- Montreal is situated on the bank of river Ottawa
- The city of Bonn is situated in Germany
- Calcutta is situated on Hoogli River.
- Belgrade stands on the river Danube.
- Rome is located beside the river Timber.
- Attock lies on River Indus.
- Baghdad lies on Tigris.
- Bahawalpur lies on Sutlej.
- Basra lies on Shatt-al-Arab.
- Bedford lies on Danube.
- Berlin lies on Spree.
- Bonn (Germany) lies on Rhine.
- Brussels (Belgium) lies on Senno.
- Budapest (Hungary) lies on Danube.
- Cairo lies on Nile.
- Kolkata lies on Hoogli.
- Chittagong lies on Karnaphuli.
- Dhaka lies on Boori Ganga.
- Damascus lies on Barada.
- Delhi lies on Jumna.
- Hyderabad (Sindh) lies on Indus.
- Jhelum lies on River Jhelum.
- Kanpur lies on Ganges.
- Khartoom lies on Blue and White Nile.

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- Lahore lies on Ravi.
- London lies on Thames.
- Mosul lies on Tigris.
- Paris lies on Seine.
- Rohri lies on Indus.
- Rome lies on Tiber.
- Tokyo lie on Sumida.
- Sukkur lies on Indus.
- Washington lies on Vistula.
- Wazirabad lies on Chenab.
- Dublin is situated at the mouth of river Liffey
- Moscow is situated on the bank of river Moscow.
- Khartoum is situated on the bank of Nile River.
- Bhawalpur is situated at the bank of Sutlej.
- What city is at the mouth of the Menam river-Bangkok

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

- Eric the Red discovered Greenland.
- Marco Polo (Italian) reached China through India.
- Vescoda gama (Portuguese) discovered sear route from Europe to India.
- Pedro Alvarez Cabral (Portuguese) discovered Brazil.
- George Lord Anson (English) sailed around the earth.
- Charles A.Lindberg (American) made first non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic.
- Various (Portugese) discovered Sri Lanka.
- C.F. Blair (US) made the first solo flight over the Arctic. Sir Vivian Fuchs and Edmund Hillary (US) first crossing of the Antarctic continent.
- G.H. Wilkins (Australian) flew over the South Pole.
- CIS are landlocked countries of Asia.

WORLD COUNTRIES

- Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- 10 Downing Street is the residence of British PM.
- Queen's house is the official residence of Sri Lankan president.
- Great Wall of China was built in the reign of Shih Huang-ti
- Wakhan is a narrow strip of land, which separates Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Ten Largest Nations By Area

1. Russia
2. Canada
3. China
4. USA
5. Brazil
6. Australia
7. India
8. Argentina
9. Kazakhstan
10. Sudan

By Population

1. China
2. India
3. USA
4. Indonesia
5. Brazil
6. Russia
7. Pakistan
8. Bangladesh
9. Japan
10. Nigeria

- Smallest by area and population is Vatican City.
- Second smallest by area is Monaco
- Gibraltar is the smallest colony.
- The world's smallest republic is Nauru.
- Canada has the world's longest coastline.
- Monaco has a shortest coastline of 3.49 miles.
- Largest continuous frontier is b/w Canada and USA.
- Canada is the country with most lakes.
- Most sparsely populated territory is Antarctica.
- Most densely populated continent is Asia.
- Afghanistan, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal are landlocked countries of Asia.
- Extreme temperature was recorded in Aziziya (Libya) 58° C in 1922.
- Lowest temp: was recorded at Vostok, Antarctica -89.2° C.
- Highest rainfall is recorded at Cherrapunji (India).
- Greatest snow fall is recorded at Tamarack California (USA)
- Planetary winds consist of doldrums, trace winds and westerlies.
- Alexandria is the famous city of Egypt; it is also an important seaport.
- Rainfall is recorded on maps by Isohyets.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL LINES

- A Curzon line is the polish-Russian frontier setup in 1945.
- Dead line is the line or boundary of a military prison, which prisoners are not allowed to cross.
- Green Line is a demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.
- Hindenburg line separates Germany from Poland.
- Pak-Iran borderline was demarcated on 24th Sep: 1872.
- Line of control is b/w Azad Kashmir & Occupied Kashmir.
- Mc Mohan line is the boundary line between India and China. It was demarcated in 1914.
- Radcliff line is the boundary between Pakistan and India. It was demarcated in 1947 by Sir Cyril Radcliff.
- 17th parallel line is the boundary line between North Vietnam and the South Vietnam.
- 24th parallel Line lies in Rann of Kutch. It is frontier between Pakistan and India.
- 38th Parallel line is the boundary between North and South Korea.
- 49th Parallel Line is the boundary line between Canada and the USA.
- Plimsoll Lime is a horizontal line on a merchant ship to which a ship the upper limit to which a ship may be legally loaded.

- Dead line is a boundary line around a military prison which prisoners are forbidden to cross.
- Durand line is 1300-mile long frontier b/w Pakistan & Afghanistan demarcated in 1893-95. it has over 200 passes.
- Green line is a painted line in Nicosia (Cyprus) that serves as a demarcation line b/w Greek & Turkish Cypriot communities.
- Maginot line is French line of fortification built in WWII along the German border form Switzerland to Belgium. It divides France from Germany.
- Maginot line divides France from Germany.
- Mannerheim line was defensive fortification *line* on the Karelian Isthmus built by Finland against the Soviet Union.
- Oder-neisse Line was boundary b/w Germany & Poland during WWII.

IMPORTANT STREETS

- Bond Street is located in London. It is famous for tailoring and jewelry.
- Dalal Street is located in Mumbai (India). It is the stock exchange market of Mumbai.
- Drowning Street No. 10 is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
- Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- Vicolo della virilita is the world's narrowest street.
- Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
- Broadway (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.
- Fleet Street is in London where newspaper offices and press agencies are located.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street
- Lombart Street is located in San Francisco. This street is also called the Crookedest Street. It is the financial centre in San Francisco.
- Wall Street is located in New York. It was built in 1653. It is famous for banking, finance and stock exchange market.
- In which London Street is the US embassy- Grosvener Square.

GENERAL

- The country, which provides free education at university level, is Sri Lanka.
- The country to adopt gold standard for the first time was UK.
- Roman general Mark Anthony was a poor fisherman.
- 6 people lost lives in the Great Fire of London in 1666.
- Bofors scandal occurred in India.
- First system of English short hand was devised in 1602.
- China is situated in Eastern part of Asia.
- Afghanistan is a landlocked country Central Asia (Chk)
- Bosnia-Herzegovina joined the UN on May 22, 1992.
- Capital of Micronesia is Palikir.
- Costa Rica is a Central American country.
- Equator passes through Brazil.
- After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- Sakhalin Islands enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia & Japan.
- Changa Manga is famous for sisham Timber forests.
- The total length of railways in Pakistan is 8875 km.
- Sialkot has the highest annual rainfall.
- The largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpurj.
- Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance was enforced in 1984.
- Frost shattering kind of weather takes place on the valley side above the surface of a glacier.
- Monsoon wind reverses seasonlally.
- Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty relating to environmental problems.
- Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zaklariaya belongs to Chistia order.
- The longest river in South Asia is Brahmputra.
- The length of river Indus is 2880 km.
- The oldest Hydro-electric Project in Pakistan is in Malakand.
- The oldest barrage on the river Indus at Sukkur was built in 1932.
- Europe has no desert.
- Arabia, Scandinavia & Alaska are called Peninsula.
- The richest fishing ground in the world is North Eastern Asia.
- When one place on the earth is on a bigger eastern longitude then its time will be ahead.
- **Arakan Yoma:** is the extension of the Himalayas located in Myanmar.
- **Cardamom:** Karnataka is the largest producer of cardamom. India is the largest exporter of cardamom in the world.
- **Climograph:** is a graphical representation of the differentiation between various types of climate.
- **Cosmic year:** One cosmic year is equal to the time taken by the sun to complete one orbit around the galactic centre.
- **Date Line, International:** International Date Line is an internationally agreed line drawn parallel to the 180° meridian. It divides the Pacific Ocean into two equal parts. A crossing of the International Date Line entails repeating one day when travelling westwards.
- Aberdeen in Scotland is known for Britain's largest granite-exporitng industry. It is knwn as Granite City.
- Alexander (ship) is the name of the ship in which Charles Darwin toured for five years.
- Which of the following is a characteristic of sedimentary rocks? They are porous
- When does the summer solstice occur in the Southern Hemisphere of our globe? 22nd December
- Mediterranean climate has the characteristic of 'dry summers with great sunshine and rainy winters'
- Precipitation takes place whentemperature of moisture in air sharply decreases
- Which of the following processes is related to the formation of Himalayas? Folding
- The term 'Eye' in a cyclone refers to circular region of relatively light Winds
- Gold Harp bridge of Istanbul connects Asia with Europe.
- 193 countries are in world.
- Land occupied by Asia 29.7 %.
- Thickness of earth crustes 20 miles.

- Max height of cloud 20,000.
- Rainfall is recorded on maps by Isohyets.
- 45 Countries are there in Asia, 18 in Latin America.
- A meteorological term for a high pressure is called anticyclone.

UNIVERSE

- Cheron is the moon of Pluto
- Total number of satellites are 31 (chk: 50)
- Blue color of sky is due to Tyndal Effect
- Our solar system contains 50 satelites
- Total planets in solar system are 8
- Distance of sun from earth is 150 million km = 1 a.u (angstrom unit)
- Moon from earth is 385,000 km
- Outer surface of sum is called photosphere
- Sun has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is 6000K and at its center 20 million K
- Venus reflects highest percentage of light
- Morning star is called to Venus.
- Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise
- Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- Speed of earth in orbit around sun is 8.5 miles per second.
- The only planet which rotates on its axis from East to West is Uranus
- Uranus is called lopsided planet
- Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium
- Period of rotation of earth on axis is 1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4.09 seconds.
- Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is 356 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 9.54 seconds.
- Volume of Earth is 260 billion cubic miles.
- Weight of earth is 6586x10 power 18 tons
- Rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileo in 1610
- Titan, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn
- Triton is a satellite of Neptune
- Planet referred as Morning Star and Evening Star is Venus
- Venus' atmosphere is 90 times thicker than earth's.
- The temperature of Venus' surface is about 430 deg: C
- Biggest Comet known to man is kohoutek
- Only planet whose day is longer than its year is Venus
- Brightest visible star is Sirus
- Star nearest to earth is Sun
- Atmosphere of sun has 3 layers
- Sun spots are the cooler areas of sun
- In 28 days moon returns to the same position in its orbit
- The light coming from stars give the idea of their temperature.
- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion km
- Sun radiated energy equal to 10 trillion of TNT explosion
- Mercury is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time. Moon = 0
- Venus is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO2 Moon = 0
- Earth is most dense, watery, bios planet. Moon = 1
- This is an instrument used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body: **sextant**
- Mars moon = 2- Phobos and Deimos
- Mars is named after the Roman god of war.
- Mars is called Red planet
- Mars is half the size of earth
- Europa is a moon of Mars (chk:)
- Mars contain atmosphere of carbondioxide
- Jupiter is largest, with largest number of satellites, smallest day, with a red spot. Moon = 63
- Jupiter is 11(or 10) times larger than earth
- Europa is the moon of Jupiter.
- CHIIRON is the larges comet in the universe.
- Solar eclipse occurs at new moon
- Sun is 400 times larger than moon
- Lunar eclipse occurs at full moon.
- Halos around the moon are formed because of the phenomenon of (optical phenomena)
- Jupiter is the fastest planet of the solar system
- The Asteroid Belt is found between which of the following planets? Mars and Jupiter
- The visible part of the Sun is called Photosphere
- Corona is the outer most halo of the Sun.
- Mercury and Venus are without Satellites.
- The largest crater on the surface of moon is called to Bailly.
- The earth is calculated to b 4540 million years old.
- A 'shooting star' is a meteor.
- At 7050 km per hour, Sun rotate on its axis.
- 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the earth.
- The northern polar lights are called Aurorae Borealis, and southern polar lights are called Aurorae Australis.
- The pulsating universe theory explains the evolution of universe.
- 760 miles/hr is the speed of sound.
- 1480, 00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
- Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
- Saturn is least dense moon = 56
- Saturn is the second largest planet.
- Planet with maximum number of moons is Saturn
- Planet with ring is Saturn
- Uranus moon = 12, Uranus gives greenish glow
- Neptune is the coldest, slowest, largest year
- Neptune has 8 moons.
- Rank of earth as per size is Fifth
- Revolution period of earth is 365.25 days
- In a leap year there are 29 days in Febrary
- Earth is older than moon
- Sun light takes 8.3 min to reach earth or 510 seconds
- Time required to moon light to reach earth is 1.3 seconds
- Light can circle earth 7 times in a second.
- Sun is 109 times bigger than earth.
- Light travels fastest in vaccum
- Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of saturn
- Coldest, smallest and farthest planet Neptune
- Asteroids are small planets revolving round the sun
- Sun is the brightest star in the universe
- **A shooting star is called a meteor**
- Our galaxy is spiral known as Milky Way
- Shape of our milky way is spiral

- The milky way extends through the distance of 10 power 5 light years
- Super Nova is a dying star
- Nearest spiral galaxy to Milky Way is Andromeda galaxy
- Nearest start to our sun is Alpha Centauri
- Biggest star in our galaxy is Proxima Centauri
- A collection of galaxies is called cluster
- Moon is 81 times lighter than earth
- Moon has 7% reflection as compared to earth (i.e poor reflection)
- Moon has 1/6th gravitation as that of earth
- Moon's 59% surface is visible from earth
- Mass of moon is 1/8th to that of the earth
- Moon has no atmosphere
- Sun is closer to earth in January
- At perihelion, earth is nearest tosun
- Earth's axis is inclined at an angle of 66 ½ deg: to the plane of its orbit around the sun or the axis is inclined at 23 ½ deg: from the vertical.
- Soros cycle is the largest interval between two total solar eclipses about 18 years
- Sun has 27 day rotation period
- Moon's rotation period is equal to the Earth's
- Rotation period of earth is 23hrs, 56min, 4sec
- Earth rotates around on axis pointing towards the Polar Star
- Revolution period is 365 ¼ days = 365.25 days, ¼ is added for leap year
- Duration of day at poles is 6 months.
- Equinox means equal days and nights
- Sun's energy is called Insulation
- The visible yellow face of sun is called Photosphere
- The gravity of sun is 28 times greater than that of earth
- Moon completes 13 circles in a year around earth
- Sun is 13 x 10 power 5 times larger than earth
- Maximum duration of solar eclipse is 7 min 40 sec
- Sun reaches its maximum angular distance from Equator at Solistice
- Millions of asteroids orbit the sun in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter
- Asteroids (minor planets) are make of rock, metal or a mixture of both.
- First asteroid discovered was Ceres by Italian astronomer Guiseppe Piazzi in 1801.
- Ceres is the largest asteroid
- Chiron is one of several distant asteroids which orbit between Jupiter and Uranus
- The largest crater on the surface of moon is called to Bailly.
- Corona is the outer most halo of the Sun.
- Comet is made of ice and dust
- Edmond Halley was the first to calculate the path of a comet and predict when it would be seen again.
- Halley's comet was named in his honor though he did not discover it.
- The patterns in stars are called constellations.
- In 1930, astronomers finally agreed how to divide the whole sky into 88 areas, which are called constellations.
- Closest star is Gienah
- Speed of light is 3,00,000 km/sec
- Which planet is named after the Roman god of war? Mars
- Galaxies are the families of stars.
- About 80% of galaxies are elliptical and other are spiral
- Elliptical galaxies contain very little gas and dust and hardly any new stars are born in them.
- Spiral galaxies are disk shaped and usually have clouds of dust and gas where new stars are born.
- Light travels at 3,00,000 km/s. the speed at which you can round the world seven times in very second.
- Light takes 8 minutes to reach the earth from sun.
- In space light travels 9461 million million km in a year. Astronomers call this distance a light-year.
- Two planets Earth's could fit side by side inside the Great Red Spot of Jupiter.
- Jupiter's volcanic moon is called IO and other moons are Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.
- Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system.
- Europa is the moon of Jupiter
- The moon has no atmosphere because its gravitational pull is not strong enough to hold an atmosphere
- Chondrite meteorites are the oldest rocks in the solar system.
- Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise.
- 'Galileo Satellites', named after their discoverer, are four large moons of the planet
- Mars contain atmosphere of Carbon dioxide and Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium.
- Venus is about the same size as Earth.
- Venus's atmosphere is 90 times thicker than our. It traps so well that the temperature of Venus's surface is about 430 degree centigrade.
- Closest star is (Gienah) 680,000 million, million, kilometers.
- Nicolous Copernicus (1473-1543) was born in Poland. He was the first to explain the solar system.
- Chiron is one of several distant asteroids with orbits between Jupiter and Uranus.
- In the Solar system there are 2 Mount Olympus's Greece and where-Mars
- What is the brightest star always in the Northern sky-Vega
- The most common element in the universe is Nitrogen.
- Hydra is the largest of the 88 constellations found in the universe. It covers about 3.16 % of the entire sky.
- The M-class supergiant Betelgease with a diametre of 700 million kms is the largest star of the universe. It is about 500 times greater than the sun.
- What is the common name for the star Sirius: Dog Star
- Pluto (the Planet) was almost called what name-Zeus
- When a satellite is closest to Earth its position is called Perigee
- 30 km/s is the approximate mean velocity with which earth moves round the Sun in its orbit.
- The earth's reflectivity of solar radiation is termed as albedo.
- Joseph von Fraunhofer was the first to explain the presence of dark lines in the sun's spectrum.
- Light of sun reaches the earth in 499 seconds
- Hale-Bopp comet was the most distant comet ever discovered which became visible in December 1996.
- What is the name of the largest moon of Jupiter-Ganymede

- M31 is the nearest galaxy to us - what is its other name-Andromeda
- The earth is the densest planet of universe .It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
- Halos around the moon are formed because of the phenomenon of optical phenomena.
- What is unique about the pistol star- Brightest in sky
- Name the first teddy bear in space- Mishka 1980 Olympic mascot
- What celestial body gets its name from the Greek long haired Comet
- What's unusual about the moons of Uranus-Named Shakespeare characters

ADVENTURES IN SPACE

- First artificial satellite was Sputnik-I sent by Soviet Union on October 4, 1957
- Sputnik-II on November 3, 1957 took a female dog Laika into space
- On July 20, 1969 US Apollo 11 touched down the moon
- Skylab was launched in 1973 by US.
- What country launched its first space rocket January 1961-Italy
- What happened to Laika first dog in space Suffocated no air burned re-entry
- A Russian space programs name meant East what was it Vostok
- What was the first man made object to leave the solar system Pioneer 10
- Voyager I, spacecraft introduced ring system of Jupiter.
- Escape velocity is 24800 miles/hour or 7 miles/sec
- First human in space is Yuri Gagrin 1961 on USSR
- Appolo crew returned to earth with 382 kg of moon soil
- First space scientist was Henry Quendish
- Man entered in space on 14 October 1957
- First American shuttle to land on moon named "Bamini" in March, 1966
- First woman in space was Valentine Khurachoof in 14 June, 1963
- America launched its first space station in 1973
- In 1979 Sky Lab was destroyed in earth's atmosphere
- In 1986, Russia launched its space station Mir
- Hubble telescope launched in April 243, 1990 through Discovery Shuttle
- Apollo XI enabled man to step on moon
- Russian cosmonaut Valery Polyakov holds the record for the longest stay in space. He spent 437 days in orbit in the Mir Space Station.
- The first American Astronaut to go into space was Allen Shepherd.
- First space vehicle to land on moon was Luna-9
- Voyager I, spacecraft introduced ring system of Jupiter.
- Pioneer 10 and 11 launched in 1973 and 1974, voyager 1 & 2 in 1979 and Galileo in 1995 were missions sent to Jupiter
- Astronomers know of over 50 moons orbiting Jupiter.
- Vostok I carried first man in space.
- Telstar, the world's first communication satellite was launched in 1962.
- Mercury project, first manned space programme of USA, carried the first American into space on 5th May 1961.
- Sputnik II, first artificial satellite was launched on 3 Nov: 1957.
- Lovell telescope is at Jodrell Bank (Site for space observatory).
- Yuri Gagarin (Russia) cosmonauts became first traveler in space in 1961.
- The first American Astronaut to go into space was Allen Shepherd
- Russian Cosmonaut valley polyakov holds the record for the longest stay in space. He spent 437 days in orbit in the Mir Space Station.
- What was the first food consumed on the moon in Apollo 11-Turkey
- The first person to orbit the earth in space. John Glenn
- Columbia Space shuttle broke up on re-entry to Earth on Feb 1, 2003.
- Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
- First women in space Valentine Tereshkove went into space in Vostoc 6 on 16 June 1963.
- On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldren landed on the moon.

PAKISTAN STUDIES

PRE-PARTITION

- Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs
- Real name of Mohd: bin Qasim was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
- Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
- Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayads.
- Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
- Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
- The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
- Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
- Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
- Aurangzeb reimposed 'Jaziya'?
- Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
- Babur used artillery in warfare.
- Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din
- Akbar prohibited the practice of *Sati?*
- Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
- Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
- Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
- Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
- Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)
- Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on17 Oct: 1024 A.D.

- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761.
- Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohd: Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).
- Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
- 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
- The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohd:
- Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.
- Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Rober Clive.
- Sh. Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.
- Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.
- Shah waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
- During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.
- Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founde of Jehad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781
- The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)
- In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
- British annexed NWFP in 1849.
- Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
- Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.
- First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.
- Moen-jo-DAro & Herapa discovered in 1922.
- Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.
- East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.
- In India French East India company was established in 1664.
- Raishmi Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.
- War of Independence started on 7th May 1857 from Delhi.
- Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.
- In India the first gate of enterance of Europeans was Bengal.
- At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.
- War of independence started on 9th May 1857.
- The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.
- Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.
- First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.
- 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.
- Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.
- Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.
- Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 241898 at Ali Gargh.
- Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.
- Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk)
- Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandan's of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.
- Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.
- In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
- Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.
- Shah Abdul Rahim established Madressah Rahimiya.
- Scientific society was established in 1863.
- Albert Bill was presented in 1883
- The British separated NWFP from Punjab in 1901; Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.
- Mohammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by Sir Syed.
- Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.
- "Indian Patriotic Association" was founded in 1861.
- Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadvat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.(Check it)
- Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by Mohd: Qasim Nanavatavi.
- MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.
- Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
- Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.
- Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep: 1885.
- DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan: 1887.
- Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
- Muslim Aligargh University was established in 1920.
- Treaty of Amritsar took place in 1876.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
- NWFP was given status of province in 1901.
- Shakespeare (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banarus.
- Mohammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.
- Partition of Bengal announced on 1st Sept: 1905 & implemented on 16 Oct: 1905 by Lord Curzon.
- Partition of Bengal annulled: 10th Dec: 1911 by Lord Hardinge.
- Swadeshi movement was started against Partition of Bengal.
- Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was Calcutta.
- The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec: 1911 by King George-V and Queen Marry.

- The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct: 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was Mohsanul Mulk.
- Muslim League founded on 30 Dec: 1906 at Decca.
- ML was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of Nawab Salimullah.
- The HQ of ML was established at Lucknnow.
- Initial membership of ML was 400.
- Mohd: Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.
- Inagural session of ML was presided by Nawab Samiullah.
- Inagural address was delivered by Nawab Vikarul Mulk.
- First session of ML was held on 30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi.
- First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec: 1907 was presided over by Adamjee Pri Bhai of Bombay.
- The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.
- Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mohd: Shah.
- 1st President of ML was Agha Khan III. (Upto 1913).
- Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.
- First VC of Aligarh University was Agha Khan 3.
- Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.
- Real name of Agha Khan III was Sultan Mohd: Shah.
- First secretary general of ML was Hussain Bilgrami.
- 2nd President of ML was Sir Ali Mohd: Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
- Sir Mohammad Shafik was the second general secretary of Muslim League.
- Syyed Amir Ali established ML London in 1908.
- Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in 1912. (chk)
- Quaid resigned from Imerial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Quaid became ML president 1919-1924 (chk it).
- Quaid joined ML 10 Oct 1913.
- Syed Amir Ali resigned from ML in 1913.
- Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec: 1920 (Nagpur Session) became ML president in 1916. (chk it)
- Quaid held joint membership of ML & Congress for 7 years i.e from 1913-1920
- He presided the ML Lucknow session of 1916 and Delhi session of 1924, became permanent president of ML in 1934.
- Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1915.
- Minto Morley reforms 1909: introduced separate electorates.
- Minto Morley reforms: Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.
- Montague Chemsford Reforms came in 1919.
- ML demanded principle of self-rule for India in 1913.
- Kanpur mosque incident took place in 1913.
- Jillanwalla Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April 1919.
- General Dair was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).
- Lucknow Pact came in Nov: 1916.
- Mrs. Annie Basent an English Parsi lady founded home Rule Movement in 1916 after Lucknew pact.
- Rowalt Act was passed in 1919.
- Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.
- All Indai Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th Juley 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
- First meeting of All Indai Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov: 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengl. Its headquarter was at Bombay.
- Khilafat day was observed on 27th October 1919.
- Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.
- Mopala uuprising in Malabar 1921.
- Chauri Chuara incident tookplace in 1922.
- Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.
- Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.
- Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
- Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- Mustafa Kamal: first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct: 1923.
- Atta Turk means the father of Turks.
- Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
- Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.
- Hijrat Movement took place in 1924
- Reshimi Roomal movement of 1915 started by Maulana Mehmood-ul-Hassan.
- Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission.
- Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch.
- Lord Cornwalls is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
- Delhi proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.
- Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- Shoaib Qureshi was one Muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.
- 14 Points came in March 1929 from Delhi.
- Simon Commission visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.
- British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in March 1942.
- Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhi on 12th March 1930.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.
- Ist Session of Round Table Conference from 12Nov1930 to 19Jan1931. (Mohd: Ali Johar participated in it, Congress was absent.)
- Congress absent in 1st RTC, leaders were in jail due to civil disobedience.
- Leader in the 1st RTC was Agha Khan III.
- Quaid attended RTC 1, not attended RTC 2&3. After RTC 1, he renounced politics and persued lawyership.
- The PM of England during 1st Roundtable was Ramshy Macdonald.
- 2nd Session of RTC from 7Sep1931 to 31stSep1931. Gandhi represented Congress.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact was made on March 5, 1931.
- 3rd Session of RTC from 17Nov: 1932 to 24Dec: 1932.
- British opposition did not participate in RTC III.
- Communal award published in 1932.
- White Paper of RTC published in Marchi 1933.
- Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC.
- Mohd: Ali Johar Started Comrade & Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.
- Name of Bi-Aman was Abidi Begum. (Check Afridi begum)

- Mohd: Ali Johar born in1878 at Rampur and died at the age of 54 on 4ht Jan: 1931 at London and was buried in Bait-ul-Mukadas (Jerusalem).
- Wife of Mohd: Ali Johar was Amjadi Begum.
- Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of Mohd: Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov: 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.
- Zamidar (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.
- Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid.
- Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalilur Rehman.
- Daily al-Halal by Abdeul Kalam.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is associated with Delhi Darbar.
- IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from Munich University for Persian Philosophy.
- Allama Iqbal born on 9th Nov: 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938
- Moulvi Syed Mir Hassan tutored Allama Iqbal.
- Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.
- Jinnah means Lion.
- Jinnah means Thiner. He was 5 feet, 11 ½ inches in height.
- Quaid got education of law from Lincolin's Inn.
- "Quaid" used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper Al-Aman.
- Wife of Quaid was Ratan Bai.
- Quid's father was Jinnah Poonja.
- Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with Mithi Bai.
- Poonja was grandfather of Quaid.
- Jinnah joined Congress in 1906& in 1913 ML in London.
- Quaid born on 25th Dec: 1876 and died on 11 Sep: 1948.
- Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of Mohd: Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.
- Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months.
- Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 from LINCONs INN.
- Sir Dinsha was the father of Ratna (the wife of Jinnah).
- Ratna embrassed Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. Before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.
- Dinna, the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August 1919.
- Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.
- Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March 1940 nd returned to India in April 1934.
- Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Lilaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League in 1924.
- Sindh separated from Bombay in 1935.
- The system of Dyarchy (Two authorities) was in operation from 1921-1937. (Check it).
- Dyarchy introduced in 1919 reforms and removed in 1935 Act.
- E.S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford introduced dyarchy as a constitutional reform.
- Dyarchy divided India into 8 major provinces (excluding Burma.)
- Jinnah-Rajendra Prasal formula came in 1935.
- Provincial elections held in 1937.
- Pirpur Report about congress ministries came in 1938.
- Shareef report about Bihar came in 1939.
- Muslims observed "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd Dec: 1939.
- A committee under the chairmanship of Raja Mohd: Mehdi was appointed to inquire into congress ministries.
- Viceroy Lord Llinthgow offered August Offer in 1940.
- Cripps visited India in 1942.
- Quit India movement started in1942.
- Simla conference (June, 1945) was presented by Lord Wavel.
- Wavel plan was made in 1945.
- In 1945, Labour Party came to power.
- In 1945 elections ML won 428 out of 492 seats.
- In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim govt in India.
- In interim govt: ML got portfolis of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.
- J.N.Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim govt: on ML behalf.
- On the arrival of Simon Commission, ML was divided in to Mohd: Shafee & Quaid groups.
- Unionist's Ministry was in Punjab.
- Fouinder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazle Hussain.
- Sir Siney Rollet was the president of Rollet Committee whose objective was to check Home Rule Movement.
- Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
- Burma separated from India in 1935 and was made independent in 1947.
- Sindh asssembley passed the resoluation for the creation of Pak: firstly on June 26, 1947.
- Lahore Resolution was presented in 27th Session of Muslim League at Monto Park (now Iqbal Park) on 23rd March 1940 by Fazal-al-Qaq of Bengal. Quaid presided the session.
- Carthill wrote the book 'last dominion'.
- "Divide and quit" is wtitten by Penderel Moon.
- "Mission with Mountbatten" written by Campbell Johnson.
- Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.
- Cabinet mission announced its plan on 16th May 1946.
- Cabinet Mission consisted of 8 members.
- ML accepted Cabinet Mission but Congress rejected it.
- Muslim League observed direct action day on 16th August 1946.
- On 18th July 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.
- MP of England at the time of independence of Pak: was Lord Cunet Iteley.
- Redcliffe Award announced on 15th August 1947.
- On April 1947, All India State's Conference was held in Gawalior.
- Population of Bengal before part

POST-PARTITION

- National anthem of Pak: was played for first time on 13th August 1954 in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.
- Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on 3rd June 1947.
- Population of Pak: at it birth was 32 million.
- First head of state to visit Pak: in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.
- First president to visit was of Indonesia.
- First opposition party of Pak: Jinnah Awami league it was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950.
- Area of Pakistan 796,096 sq: km.

- National anthem written by Hafiz Jalundri in Charage Sahar in Sinf of Makhmas.
- Music composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla.
- Flag of Pakistan designed by Ameeruding Qadwani.
- Ch: Kahliquzaman became president of ML after Quaid.
- Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.
- Which airline helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947? (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan). British Overseas Airways Corporation
- Pakistan's share 700 million was actually paid.
- Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on Aug. 11, 1947
- 27th August, 1947: Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
- U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15, 1947
- The first US ambassador to Pakistan, Paul H. Alling, was appointed on September 20, 1947.
- Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India? Attlee
- When was it announced by that June 1948 had been determined as the date of withdrawal of British power from India? Feb. 20, 1947
- Secretary of State for India in 1947: Lord Listowel
- Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947: Lord Wavell
- Mountbatten arrive in Delhi: March 22, 1947
- Jinnah meet Lord Mountbatten first time: April 5, 1947
- When did Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan on June 3, 1947
- Mountbatten addresses the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? 14th August, 1947
- Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament? July 4, 1947.
- Time of creation of Pakistan12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August 1947?
- Who first time announced in English "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Mr. Zahoor Azar
- Who first time announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani
- Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan 16th August, 1947
- Pakistan applied for membership of UNO: 16th August, 1947
- What is the estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947? 8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi)
- When did the Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab? 07-01-1948
- When was it announced that Jinnah would be the Governor General of Pakistan? July 10, 1947
- The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Evan Jenkins
- What does RSS stand for? Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh
- Who was the Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan? Ghulam Muhammad
- When did Liaqat Ali Khan move in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence? Aug. 12, 1947
- When was Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh? Aug. 22, 1947
- When was it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution? Aug. 23, 1947
- When was the announcement made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan? July 26, 1947
- When did Jinnah reach Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly? Aug. 7, 1947
- 79 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan?
- When did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah take oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan? Aug. 15, 1947
- Who administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah? Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed
- Who administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- What was the venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan? Karachi
- Sir Francis Maudi took oath as First Governor of West Punjab?
- Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? Sir Frederick Bourne
- George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of N.W.F.P.
- Sheikh Ghulam Hussain oath as the First Governor of Sindh?
- Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner Baluchistan.
- Last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Even Jenkins
- Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? MA Khuro
- Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of West Punjab
- Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army? General Frank Walter Messervy, 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy? Rear Admiral James Wilfred
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal L. Parry Cane
- Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.
- Friday was declared as half working day: 22nd August, 1947
- Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations: 22nd August, 1947
- When was the Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? 22nd August, 1947
- Who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan
- First Pakistani documentary film was shown in the cinemas in Karachi on 30-08-1947. What was it about? Events from 2nd to 15th August, 1947
- On 2nd September 1947 the first Pakistani film was released. What was its title? "Teri Yadd"
- Which actors played the lead roles in the first Pakistani film? Asha Bhonslay and Nasir Khan
- Who was appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN? Mrs.Tasaddaq Hussain on 13th September, 1947
- Who was the first US ambassador to Pakistan? Paul H. Ealing (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)
- Which country sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947? Burma

- When was Karachi linked by air with all the provincial capitals? 6th October, 1947
- From which date Postage Stamps were made available in Post Offices? 6th October, 1947
- Who was appointed as the First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab? Sheikh Shabbir
- When was Pakistan admitted as member of the United Nations? 30th September, 1947
- Who was the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan? Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
- Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi on October 15, 1947 as Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu
- Who was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran? Qazi Issa
- Pakistan's ambassador to USA? A. H. Isphahani
- Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? Sardar Patel
- The Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon
- Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 1946.
- Pakistan's constituent assembly made on July 20th, 1947.
- 69 members in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan.
- 10 members were later added to the constituent assembly.
- Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on 11th August 1947.
- Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in 15th August 1947.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar held the portfolion of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan.
- Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of Defense and Commonwealth.
- First cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members including Prime Minister.
- Besides PMship, Liaquat had portfolio of Defence and common wealth.
- Quaid had portfolio of State and Frontier region.
- Zafarullah Khan had Foreign Affairs.
- I.I.Chundrigar had Trade, Industry & public works.
- Malik Ghulam Mohad: had Finance.
- Raja Ghazanfar had Food, Agriculture and health.
- Abdul Rab Nishtar had communication.
- Fazal ur Rehman had Internal Affairs, Information & Education.
- Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly on 7th Mrach 1949 by Liaquat Ali.
- Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak: on 14th August 1947.
- Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on 3rd Jan: 1954.
- On 24th October 1954, the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad dissolved constituent assembly.
- Pakistan became member of UNO on 30th Sep: 1947and the member of NAM in 1979.
- Pakistan became member of World Bank in 1950.
- Liaquat visited India in April 1950.
- Referendum in NWFP held 6-17 July, 1947.
- Azad Kashmir govt: was setup on 24 Oct: 1947.
- Basic democracy system came in May 1959.
- 2nd Constitution made by Ayub came in March 1, 1962.
- First martyr of Pak: Khuwaja Mohd: Sharif of Ludhiana
- Canal water Pact with India was done on 4th May 1948.
- The first governor of Bengal Province was Sir Fredrick Boran, second was Malik Feroz Khan Noon.
- First CM of Bengal Province was Khuwaja Nazimuddin, the second CM was Noor-al-Amin.
- Urdu made national language on 25th Feb: 1948 (chk it)
- The second constituent assembly consisted of 80 members.
- When did Jinnah visit East Pakistan as Governor General? March, 1948
- When did the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopt a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan? May 1948
- First C.M of Sindh: Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro
- Muhammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed in April 1948?
- E. De V. Moss was appointed as Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner?
- The first Chief Minister of East Bengal? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Quaid-e-Azam died on Sept. 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest
- Jannah passed away at 72 at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th Sep: 1948 A.D.
- Funeral prayer of Quaid: Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
- 40 days of mouring was announced on Quaid's death.
- Who was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Jinnah had portfolio of Frontier States and Regions after him Liaquat Ali Khan took over this portfolio.
- Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan 13th March, 1949
- Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution.
- Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950
- Planning Board turned into Planning Commission: 1951
- Landlordism abolished in East Bengal: 1950
- Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA: 1951
- Liaquat Ali Khan spend in USA: Three weeks
- The title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West?

Pakistan, Heart of Asia

- Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government come to light Rawal Pindi: March 1951
- Liaquat Ali khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on 16th October 1951. Was buried in Karachi near Quaid.
- Liaquat Ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on 1st Oct: 1895.
- Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General? Ghulam Muhammad
- Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag onteh Punjab Secreterat, Lahore (1946)
- Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pak: in 1960.
- First commissioner of Sindh Charles Napier.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
- Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July 1970.
- Pak: bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from Oman.

- Pak: came into being on 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday.
- Pak: standard time was adopted on Oct:1, 1951.
- Population Census-1951, 61,72,81,98.
- The only vice-president of Pak: Noorul Amin.
- Father's name of Quaid= Jinnah Poonja
- Father's name of Iqbal=Shaikh Noor Mohd:
- 27 Oct: 1947 was observed "Black Day" as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
- Sheikh Abdullah was called founder of National Conference.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is 250 miles.
- Hari Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was 78%.
- UN commission members for India & Pak: were 3 (later 5) visited in July 1948.
- Sir Owen Dixon was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
- Birthplace of Quaid Wazir Mension.
- House of Quaid Mohata Palace.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact= April 1951.
- 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar.
- Liaquat visited USA in 1951.
- Pakistan issued it first coin on 3rd Jan: 1948.
- Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.
- National Bank of Pakistan formed in 1948.
- First postal stamp issued in 1948.
- Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.
- Pakistan recognized China in 1949.
- In 1949 July, Pak: got Siachen under Karachi agreement.
- Siachen is located in Baltistan.
- Siachen is world's 2nd highest glacier.
- 22 points of Ulema put on 24th Jan: 1951 by 31 Ulema.
- BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April 1949.
- In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
- PIA founded: 1954 started international service: 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.
- Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.
- Sui gas founded in 1952.
- First five-year plan launched in1955.
- National Anthem first broadcasted on radio: 13 August 1954.
- Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on 23Sep: 1955.
- West Pakistan declared "one unit" in 1955 by Mohd: Ali Bogra.
- "One unit" repealed on 1st Jan: 1971.
- First acting Governor General of Pak: was Major General Sikandar Mirza 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct: 1955.
- President Iskandar Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.
- One unit bill passed during the period of Chaudhry Mohd: Ali 14th Oct: 1955 and cancelled on 25th March 1969 by Yahya.
- During one unit first GG of west Pak: was Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani and first CM was Dr. Khan Sahib In 1956.
- Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 23rd March 1956.
- 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in Feb 29, 1956.
- Martial law was imposed in Lahore in 1953.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is buried in Cambridge (London)
- Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep: 1954.
- In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman
- 1st Martial Law= 7 Oct: 1958
- 2nd Martial Law=26 March 1969
- 3rd Martial Law=7 July 1977
- Ayub became first elected president on 17 Feb: 1960.
- Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on 1st August 1960.
- Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in Sep: 1960.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- U2 incident happened in 1960.
- Ayub khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of West Pakistan.
- Ayub visited US & Queen Elizbeth visited Pakistan in 1961.
- Ayub Khan visited USSR on 3rd April 1965, US in 1961.
- Television started on 26 Nov: 1964.
- Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Z.A Bhutto served as F.M in Ayub Govt:
- Ayub formed convention League.
- 1965 war started from 6 to 22 Sept: 1965.
- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war.
- Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on 3 Jan:, 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)
- Fatima Jinnah died in 1967. She was born on 1st August 1893.
- Kashmir valley is b/w Big Hamalia and Little Hamlia.
- Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is 1980 miles.
- Ancient name of India was Arya Warat.
- Yahya Khan promulgated LFO on 30th March 1970.
- The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in 1970.
- 2nd war between India & Pakistan: 3 to 17 Dec: 1971.
- Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: Abdullah Khan Naizi.
- PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
- PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.
- Pakistan signed PTBT in 1978.
- Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in 1970.
- Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in 1976.
- **East Pakistan became Bangladesh on 16 Dec: 1971.**
- Simla Agreement signed b/w Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on 2nd July'1972.
- Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.
- **Nationalization of banks made in 1974**.
- Denationalization of banks make on Jan: 9, 1991 (First MCB).
- Pak: Broadcasting Corporation established on Dec: 20, 1972.
- The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 1 March 1973.
- PM under the 1973 constitution is the head of the cabinet.

- The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977.
- First biogas plant established in 1974.
- Ahmadis declared non-Muslims in 1974.
- Colour transmission started on 20th Dec: 1976.
- First electric train started in 1970.
- **Steel Mill founded in 1973 (USSR aided) in Bin Qasim**.
- Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in 1974.
- Pakistan joined OIC in 1974, NAM in 1979, PTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.
- Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 Feb: 1979.
- **Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979**.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize.
- Zia successed ex-President Fazal Ellahi Choudhri.
- In Dec: 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.
- **Zakat & Ushr ordinance promulgated in 1980.**
- Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.
- 8th amendment introduced in 1985.
- Gen.Zia lifted Martial Law on 30th December 1985.
- Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th Sep: 1986.
- Ojri camp tragedy occurred on 10 April 1988.
- The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May 1988.
- Zia died on 17 August 1988.
- US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.
- Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in 1988.
- Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.
- First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.
- PTV2: 1992, PTV Morning: Jan 6, 1988, PTV: Sep: 2000.
- Kargil Crisis in 1999.
- Musharaf elected president (10th) on 20 June 2001.
- Durand Line agreement b/w Sir Martimur Durand the FS of Britain and Amir Abur Rehman, the Afghan ruler November 12, 1893 at Kabul (2050 km, 1300 miles)
- HBFC was set up in Nov: 1952.
- First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July 1990.
- On 28 May 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.
- On 17 May 1998 India blasted in Pokhran (Rajistan).
- Pak: entered nuclear club on 28 May 1998.
- First bank of Pak: = Habib Bank.
- Defense day=6th Sep:
- Defense day of Pakistan is celebrated on Sep: 6 since 1966
- Air force day= 7th Sep:
- Navy Day=8th Sep:
- Kashmir Day=5th Feb:
- **Friday was declared holiday in Jan: 1977.**
- EBODO promulgated in 1959.
- PRODA came in 1949-1954.
- Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.
- Number of basic democrats was 80,000.
- Ghuauri is Surface-to-Surface missile.
- Anza is Surface to Air missile.
- Age of senator is 30.
- Age of PM is 35.
- Number of tribal areas is 11.
- Pakistan Withdrew from SEATO in 1973.
- Pakistan left CENTO in March 1979.
- Nasir Shabir was first Pakistani to conquer Mount Everest.
- Capital of was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad on 1 August 1960.
- **Indus Basin Treaty was concluded on 19th Sep 1960**.
- KANNUP was established in 1971.
- Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.
- Saudi King Shah Faisal visited Pakistan in the year of 1966 and 1974.
- Pakistan was suspended from commonwealth on 18 Oct 1999.
- Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.
- Badr I launched on 16th July 1990.
- First Agriculture University was established in Faisalabasd.
- Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 but later withdrew from it in the year 1973.

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

- Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (Check it)
- First governor of State Bank Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was BahawulPur, 1954.
- Pak: cricket team first visited England. (Check it: India)
- First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century Nazar Mohammd against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab=Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
- First CM of Sindh=Ayub Khoro.
- First Governor of Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Miservi.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
- First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commision was created on 23rd March 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 consititution.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.

- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
- First lady Lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
- Pak launched first Space satellite: in 1990.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
- First biogas plant was installed in 1974.
- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Designataion of GG changed into President on 23rd March 1956.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956. (check it).
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
- Largest fort of Pak: "Rani Kot".
- City Bank is the largest bank in the country.(chk: Habib Bank)
- Nishan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpinidi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak: (chk)
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass, which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
- Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
- Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak:
- Shortest river is Ravi.
- Smallest division is Karachi.
- Largest division is Kalat.
- Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
- Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft:)
- Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
- Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
- Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
- Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
- First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
- Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station
- Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
- Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
- Longest period of rule was of Zia.
- Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
- Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
- Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
- Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
- Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
- Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
- Largest University is in Punjab.
- Oldest university is in Punjab.
- The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
- Highest Peak of Sulaiman Mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
- Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
- 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.
- Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
- Smallest city is Jehlum.
- Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles), water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).
- Rainiest city is RawalPindi.
- Rainiest place is Muree.
- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
- First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
- Largest coalmine is in Quetta.
- In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
- Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eishenhower
- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam Internationl Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Pujab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Meseum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated Urdu newspaper is Jang, Enghish is The News.
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
- Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
- Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.

- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
- Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Steel Mill is in Bin Qasim
- Old name of Jacobabad is Khangharh.
- Kot Digi Fort is in Khairpur district.
- Peshawar means city of flowers.
- Warsak dam (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.
- Tirich Mir mounts of Hindu Kash separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:
- Sahibzada Abdul Qayum founded Islamia College Peshawar in 1914.
- Quaid Azam Medical College is in Bahawalpur.
- Choukundi toms are located near Karachi.
- Akbar built Atock Fort.
- The land b/w Indus & Jehlum River is called Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab.
- Ruins of Harapa found in Sahiwal.
- Akbar built Lahore Fort.
- At Toonsa Sharif the borders of three provinces meet.
- With Gilgit & Baltistan the frontiers of three counties meet.
- Tochi pass connects Pak: with China.
- Pak: has 6 international airports.
- Pak: has 27 Radio Stations.
- ---- District, ---- divisions. (Check It)
- Pak: railways factory is in Risalpur.
- Chitral is famous for gold.
- Port Qasim is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar
- The chairman of National Economic Council is PM.
- National flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.
- National bird of Pakistan is Chakore.
- National tree of Pakistan is Deodar.
- National animal of Pakistan is Markhor (a type of goat).
- National emblem of Pakistan is Cresent.
- National sport of Pakistan is land Hockey.
- Oldest cantonment of Pak: is Kohat.
- HQ of Pak: Army is at RawalPindi.
- HQ of Airforce is at Chaklala.
- HQ of Navy is at Islamabad.
- Islamabad is 8 miles from Rawalpindi.
- Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo:
- Two rupee is Badshahi Mosque
- " Ten rupee note is Khyber Pass.
- " 5 rupee note is
- " 50 rupee note is
- " 100 is Quaid's Residecy, Ziarat Quetta.
- " 500 is Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
- " 100 is Jehangir's Tomb.
- " 5000 is of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- 4.8% of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)
- Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.
- Wahdat Diloky of Turkey made map of Shah Faisal Mosque.
- Largest radio station of Pak: is Islamabad.
- Tarbela dam is in Abot Abad.
- Raeewind is in Kasur.
- Baitul Maal established in 1992.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- Pak: national flag was adopted on 11 August, 19477.
- Jasmine adopted on July 5, 1961.
- National drink is Cane Juice.
- Railway stations in Pak: = 965.
- Rabi crops are grown b/w months of Oct-March.
- Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jehlum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.
- Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.
- Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukash.
- A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
- Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.
- Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.
- Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2025 km or 1300 miles.
- 5 rivers flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, and Indus & Beas.
- Warsak dam is on Kabul River.
- Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.
- Khanpur dam is on Haro River.
- Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.
- Tarbela deam was completed in 1969.
- Length of Indus is 2900 km.
- Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.
- Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
- The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
- Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
- Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
- Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.
- Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April 1988.
- Simpla Pact was singed on 3rd July 1972.
- Numb: of words in anthem=50.
- Numb: of lines in anthem=15.
- Numb: of ammendements made 17.
- Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.
- Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.
- Barrages built on Indus = 8.
- Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)
- Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River (Highest)
- Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul River.
- Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.
- Rivers of Pakistan:

  Punjab== Ravi+Chanab+Sutlaj.

  Sindh ===Indus, Hub.

  NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.

Baluchistan==Bolan.

- Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:
- Geographical divisions of Pak: are
  1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western offshoots of Himalayas,
  3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range,
  5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.
- Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).
- Broad Peak I is on Karokarum range.
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regement.
- Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.
- Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.
- Instruments used are 38.
- Texila is in Punjab and NWFP.
- Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.
- Mangla dam is on river Jehlum.
- Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.
- 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.
- Kharif (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.
- Khanpur dam is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called "Little Tibet".
- Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.
- The most precious gemstone "Emerald" are found in Swat.
- Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.
- Saifullah prepared the alphabet of Pushto.
- First poet of Pushto was Amir Karar.
- Saiful Maluk is near Naran.
- Dera Adam khan is famous for Gun factory.
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.
- Babrat at Peshawar built Bala Hassan Fort.
- Saidu Sharif is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from Sikhs.
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.
- Area-wise it is 4th.
- Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.
- Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.
- In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.
- Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.
- National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.
- Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.
- Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.
- Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.
- Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.
- Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar:), Bin Qasim (Kar:),
- Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc:), Panjgore (Baluch:).
- Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).
- Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, and Baltoro.
- K2 (Karakurum Range) with 8610 meters.
- Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.
- Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.
- Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.
- **NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.**
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).
- National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =1982.
- Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6, 1998.
- First nuclear reactor was setup in Karachi.
- Pak:'s first agriculture university setup in Faisalabad.
- Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.
- Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is Peshawar.
- Tomb of Hamayoon is in Delhi.
- Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
- National Assembly has 60 women seats.
- National anthem was written in 1954.
- Gandhara civilization discovered from Texila.
- Social Action Plan launched in 1992-93.
- Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.
- Rehmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).
- Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University.
- Ancient name of Peshawar was Phushkalvati.
- India framed its constitution in 1950.
- Kara korum Highway (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June 1978.
- Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- Landi Khani is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.
- Cholistan desert is in Bahawlpur district.
- Harpa is in Sahiwal.
- Bhambhore is in Thatta.
- Firdousi, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the mumber of Sultan Mehmood's court.
- Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pak Patan.
- Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.
- Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.
- A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =13th Sep: 622 A.D.
- Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.
- **Total arable land of Pakistan is 27%.**
- Pakistan is situated at the West End of the Indo Gangetic.
- Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
- Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.
- Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.
- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.
- Takt-I-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.
- The length of Indus River is 2900 km.

- Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus.
- Hispar Glacies is located in Hunza.
- The famous Umar Kot fort was built in 1746.
- Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.
- Punjgore is the district of Makran division.
- Meaning of Quetta is fort.
- Gomal River is in NWFP.
- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.
- Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.
- High of K2 is 8611 Meters.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.
- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.
- Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The SOS village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated Quaid's year in 2001.
- Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jehad.
- Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
- Qutab Minar is in Delhi.
- Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.
- The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.
- Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.
- Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjir Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from Bolan River.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.
- The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.
- The length of Pakistan's common border with Afghanistan is 805 km.
- Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.
- Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.
- The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.
- Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
- Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.
- Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
- Simly Lake is near Islamabad.
- Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.
- Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.
- Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.
- Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
- Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
- Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
- Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.
- The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
- The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at Lahore.
- Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
- Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
- Minar-e-Pakistan is also called
- Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
- Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
- The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road.
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
- Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
- Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
- Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
- The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
- Karakoram is a Turkish word.
- Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.
- Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
- Siachin glacier is located near Astor.
- Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
- Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
- Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
- The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
- National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
- Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.
- Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.
- An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
- NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
- 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- **First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.**
- **Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi.**
- Total length of Indus Highway is
- The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
- Gharo Creek is a lake.
- Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
- Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.
- Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.
- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.
- There is only one female university in Pakistan.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built byAkbar.
- Waris Shah wrote Heer Ranjha.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sohni Mahiwal.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.
- Keti Bunder is the name of a coastal area.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.
- Kotri barrage was built in 1955.

- Al Mawardi was born in Basra.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk tusi was famous for his wisdom.
- "USA is ruled by a power elite," said C.Wright Mills.
- Hub dam supplies electricity to Sindh.
- The number of divisions in the province of Sindh is five.
- Total districts in the province of Sindh are 22.
- Naib Subedar is the lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army.
- River Kabul joins Indus river at Attock.
- Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.
- Chashma right bank canal on the Indus River provides water for Jhelum River.
- Jinnah station was established in continent Asia on January 25th, 1991.
- National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.
- Rawalpindi, a region of Punjab, is free from the problem of water logging.
- Jhelum River joins Chenab River near Trimmu.
- River Ravi originates in the Indian state of Hamachel Pradesh.
- Chashma barrage was built in 1971 on river Indus.
- Warsak dam was built in 1960 on river Kabul.
- Rawal dam was built in 1965 on river Kurang.
- Pakistan's oldest archaeological site is situated near Larkana.
- Ayoub Park covers an area of 2300 acres.
- Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.
- Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- Attock oil refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
- 43% of the gas is obtained from Sui.
- **Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.**
- Lahore Fort was built in 1560.
- National singer, Noor Jehan, died on 23rd December 2000.
- Taxila is located b/w Jehlum and Indus.
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is locates at Islamabad.
- Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi cananl.
- The district of the country having lowest population density is: Kharan
- In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wullar barrage on River **Jhelum.**
- Water -flows of the river is diverted to Wuller Barrage through the construction of **Kishanganga Dam.**
- India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramula.
- India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir`s district of Doda.
- **Hoysals was a** Kingdom of South during Ala-ud-Din Khilji's period.
- **Raja Tarangini** is a book on history of Kashmir written by Pandit Kachan.
- **Koshak-e-Siri** was the name of the Palace of Ala-ud-Din.
- **Ustad Isa** was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- **Mahabat Khan** was a renowned General of Jahangir. He arrested Jahangir and Noor Jahan.
- **Malik Kafur** was a General of Ala-ud-Din Khilji. He conquered Deccan.
- **Alai Darwaza** was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.
- **Tehrik-e-Alfi** was a history written by a team of historians during the reign of Akbar.
- **Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha** was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.
- **Durgavati** was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564 A.D.
- Maham Anaga was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.
- **Gulbadan Begum** was the sister of Mughal King Hamayun. She wrote "Hamayun Nama".
- **Infallibility Decree** was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.
- Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between:The Ruler of Bengal and East Indian Company.
- Lucknow Pact (1916) provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Lagislative Councils in the proportion of One-Half of the elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.
- **The August Offer (1940) was aimed at** Offering greater share to Indians in Services.
- **Nadir Shah, King of Persia, marched into Delhi in 1739.**
- **Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act of 1919.**
- **Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya:** Ans. He was a great saint of Suharwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.
- **Sidi Maula** was a saint of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji's period and was executed on charges of political treason.
- Juna Khan was the original name of Muhammad bin Taghluq.
- **Ain-e-Akbari** is the renowned work of Abul Fazl about the Government of Akbar the Great.
- **Tarikh-e-Daudi** A history of Lodi Dynasty written by Abdullah during the Mughal period.
- In order to inquire into the injustice done to the Muslims during congress ministries, the Muslim League appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi.
- **Uch:** A place near Bahawalpur district. It is the burial place of Makhdoom Jehanian.
- **Tabaqat-e-Akbari** was the name of history written by 'Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.
- **Buland Darwaza** was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujrat.
- **Fatawa-e-Jehandari** was 'Zia-ud-Din Barani's' book on statecraft.
- **Shams Siraf Afif:** Author of 'Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi".
- **Fuwaid-ul-Faud** was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.
- **Mirza Haider Dughlat:** Ans. He was a cousin of Babur and author of 'Tarikh-e-Rashidi'.
- **Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur:** Mughal Emperor Jahangir upon his Court Painter Mansoor conferred the title.
- **Muhammad Masum Nami:** A Governor of Qandhar. He lies buried at Sukkur. He wrote "Tarikh-e-Sinkh"
- Muslim League was founded under the leadership of **Nawab Saleemullah Khan.**

- Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in **1926** and chosen President of Muslim League in **1930.**
- Iqbal's early poems were composed mainly in
- **Bang-e-Dara** and published in the year **1924.**
- Mr **Mountbattan** announced the Partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June 1947.
- The Cabinet Mission Scheme was placed before Quaid-e-Azam in **April 1946.**
- **The Forty:** This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltumish who played important role in contemporary politics.
- **Panipat** is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
- **Moeen-ud-Din Ajmeri** was a great saint of Chisti sect of Islamic Mysticism.
- **Syed Brothers:** Hussain Ali and Abdullah Khan who flourished in the early part of the 18th century are historically known as Syed Brothers. They were King Makers for few years.
- **Rohtas Fort** was built by Sher Shah near Jehlum.
- **Firdausi** wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- **Auqaf:** Muslims Holy religious places are termed as Auqaf.
- **Bahagar Kabir:** Founder of Bakhti Movement. He flourished in 15th century.
- **Kashful Mahjub** is renowned work on mysticism by Ali Hajveri (Data Sahib).
- **Abul Fazl:** A leading light of Akbar's reign. He wrote "Akbarnama" which is the most authentic history of Akbar's period.
- **Mudrasa Rahimia** was established by Shah Abd-ur-Rahim at Delhi.
- **Jainism** is a religious movement started by Mahavirs.
- The year when the Quaid-e-Azam decided that the Muslim League would join the Interim Government in India was 1946.
- The name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Khuwaja Nazim-ud-din.
- Tahmasap: The King of Persia who helped Hamayun to recapture his throne.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was a great commander of Muhammad Ghouri who laid foundation of Slave Dynasty.
- Ghazi Malik: was the original name of Ghiyas-ud-Din Taghluq.
- Amir Khusrau: A great poet and singer. He was a disciple of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Aulia. He flourished during the Sultanate Period.
- Dara Shikohwas son of Shah Jahan, he fought against Aurangzeb Alamgir. He was mystic and writer.
- Bairum Khan was tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hemu in 1556.
- Madrasa-e-Rahimia: A famous religious institution started by Shah Abdul Rahim (Father of Shah Waliullah).
- Noor Jahan was a beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of the state.
- The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.
- Sikandar Mirza was the last Governor General of Pakistan.
- **Zill-e-Elahi means: Shadow of Allah.**
- Sabuktgin was the ruler of Ghazni. He ruled Ghazni from 977 to 997.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was a famous African traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the then world from China to India.
- Kanwaha is the historical place in North India where Babur defeated the Rajputs in 1527. At this historical place, Babur broke his wine vessels.
- Sarus Sadur: Guardian of Islamic Law and Spokesman of Ulema.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi built qutbat-ul-Islam Mosque.
- Francis Bernier was a European traveler who visited Indian during Shahjehan's Period.
- H. Kh. Baqi Billah Bairang was renowned saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Majadded Alf Sani.
- Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al-Bairuni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.
- The 'Objectives Resolution' was passed at Karachi by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.
- The "One Unit" bill was accepted by the Parliament on 19th October 1955 when M. Ali Bogra was Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Pirthvi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 A.D. at Thanesar by Muhammad Ghouri.
- Qutb Minar of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hallmark of the Empire of the Turks.
- The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by Sikandar Lodi.
- Bahlol founded the Lodi Dynasty.
- Mullah Shaida influenced Dara Shikoh in his religious thought.
- The famous manuscript "Shikasta" and "Nastaliq" were written by Aurangzeb.
- In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognized under the Govt: of India Act 1935.
- The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by the Cabinet Mission.
- The JUP was set up in1948.
- The Syed Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan.
- The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.
- Jahangir was imprisoned by Mahabat Khan.
- Champaner is a General.
- Mukhdum Jehanian Jalal-ud-Din Jehangasht was a saint of Suhrwardiya Silsilah.
- Petticoat Government was headed by Maham Angah.
- I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act 1935? Ans. M. K. Gandhi.
- The Rashmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

- The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on 18th July.
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
- Manachi was a European traveler who came to the court of Jahangir.
- One of the earliest coming Saints to India was Khawaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.
- Home Rule League was founded in 1916.
- The Baghdad Pact was signed in 1955.
- The System of Basic Democracy was first introduced in 1959
- Hazrat Mehal's real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of Independence. She was the wife of Wajjid Ali Shah of Oadh.
- Syed Ameer Ali was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a Judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Mohammedan Association and remained President of the Hughlie Imambara. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.
- Manzoor Qadir was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British Government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation movement and boycott movement.
- Divide & Quit written by Penderel Moon.
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan: A Historical Analysis is written by S. M. Burk.
- Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan: Ayyub Khan.
- Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- Hazrat Ali Hajveri (popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh) belonged to Suharwardia Order.
- Fatawa-e-Jahandari was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.
- Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was Thatha.
- Kashmir was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in October 1586.
- In a battle near Peshawar, Jaipal was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1001.
- The Battle of Plassey firmly established the British Rule in Bengal.
- When presidential form of constitution was imposed 1st March 1962.
- The Qutb-ul-Islam mosque was built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban.
- Who contributed largely to the spread of Islam in Bengal Shahab-ud-Din Suharwardi.
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in 1831 at Balakot (NWFP).
- The Scientific Society was founded in 1864 at Ghazipur.
- In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got 100 percent seats in the Central Assembly and over 88.8 percent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
- The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in 1974 at Lahore.
- The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Amir Ali.
- The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by Syed Amir Ali.
- Mr. Jinnah returned from England in year October 1935 to reorganize the AIML.
- The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year 19th September 1960.
- The Alai Darwaza is situated at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia Silsila.
- Arhai Din Ka Jhonpara was a mosque.
- Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in the year1884.
- Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year 1959.
- Muhammad bin Qasim was called back by Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- Pirthvi Raj was defeated by Muhammad Ghouri in 1192 A.D. at the battle of Tarain.
- Khilji Dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji.
- The R.C.D. was brought about in 1964 among Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey.
- The first and second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were M. A. Jinnah and Ch. Muhammad Ali respectively..
- PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.
- The All Indian Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in 1886.
- Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in 1867.
- The Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- The author of "Mission with Mountbattan": Compbell Johnson.
- The Federal Shariat Court was established in 25th June 1980.
- Khusrau Malik was the Governor of Lahore.
- Sindh was conquered by Muhammad Ghauri in 1182.
- Hamayun was born at Kabul.
- Shahjehan erected Peacock throne.
- Pirpur Committee was formed in 1937 and was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
- Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.
- Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on 17 September 1948.
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed captured Peshawar in 1830.
- Government of Indian Act, 1935 came into operation in 1937.
- Muhammad bin Qasim captured the city Daibul in 712 A.D.
- The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.

- Jalal-ud-Din Firuz first introduced Arabic coinage in Indian.
- Ala-ud-Din Khilji established Khilji Dynasty.
- Babur the founder of Muhgal Dynasty died in 1530 A.D at Delhi.
- The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan in located at Delhi.
- Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
- Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.
- My life A Fragment was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- Yayha Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.
- The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in 13 January 1983.
- The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at Agra.
- Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as "the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country" by Lane Poole.
- Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar's conquest of Gujrat.
- Behzad was a famous Persian painter.
- The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushtaq Hussain respectively.
- The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
- Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by Said Muhammad. Punjab was given the status of a province on 1st April 1970
- The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place on 3 August 1913.
- Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on 19 March 1940.
- Lal Bahadur Shahstri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration. Muhammad bin Qasim appointed Alafi as his advisor.
- Old name of Pakpatan was Ajudhan.
- The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul.
- Akbar was born at Umar Kot.
- The author of "Safinat-ul-Auliya" was Dara Shikoh.
- Mumtaz Mahal gave birth to 14 children.
- Maulana Azad's real name was Abu-al-Kalam.
- Hamdard was published by Ali Jauhar.
- Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of Indian during the 2nd World War.
- Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.
- Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in May 1950.
- The Simla Agreement was signed on 3rd July 1972.
- Myth of Independence was written by Z. A. Bhutto.
- Author of My Brother is Miss Fatima Jinnah.
- The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954.
- 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in 1985.
- The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
- Haren Minar was built by Jehangir.
- The tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in Lahore.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named Syed Mahmud.
- Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year1863.
- The founder of "Islamia College Peshawar" was Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.
- The author of the book "Two Nation Theory" is: Shafiq Ali Khan.
- The author of the book "Political System of Pakistan" is Khalid bin Saeed.
- The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of World Bank.
- The site for Islamabad was selected in 1960.
- Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in 1974.
- Bombay came to British possession through Dowry.
- The High Courts in Indian were established under the Act of 1861.
- Bee Amma's real name was Abida Bano.
- Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time: Twice.
- Bande Mathram was composed in Bengal.
- Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932 Aziz Ahmad.
- Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called Trinity.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915.
- NWFP got the status of the Governor's province in 1937.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in: 1876.
- The Fraizi Movement was founded by: Hajji Shariat Ullah.
- The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in Lucknow.
- All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at Aligarh.
- Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on 7th August 1947.
- Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by Chaudry Muhammad Ali.
- The famous book " Hayat-e-Javed" was written on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- How many times Mahmud invaded India? Seventeen.
- Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"? Col: Elahi Bakhsh.
- The oldest regional language of Pakistan is Sindhi.
- Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in 1979.
- Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language? Urdu and Bengali.
- Under which Constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan.1973.
- When was the first SAARC Conference held? Ans. 1985.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak died during the game of: Ans. Polo.
- Cahngez Khan came to India during the reign of Iltumish.
- Razia Sultana Married with Altunia.
- Ibn-e-Batuta visited Indian in14th Century.

- The color of the marble of "Taj Mahal" is:
  White.
- Aurangzeb Alamgir had: Three sons.
- Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of:
  Ans. Akbar
- Which of the European nations came first to South Asia? Portuguese.
- Lahore Resolution was presented by:
  Fazl-ul-Haq.
- Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:
  October 1958.
- Pakistan People's Party was founded in:
  1967.
- Akbar's tomb is situated at: Sikandra.
- William Hawkins secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jehangir.
- Hameeda Bano was mother of: Akbar.
- At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was: Thirteen and Half.
- Waqar-ul-Mulk died in 1917.
- Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam? Justice Mian Abdul Rashid.
- When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it? Afghanistan.
- Who was the author of 'My India Years':
  Lord Hardinge
- Sanghata Movement was started by: Dr Moonje
- The book 'verdict on India' was written by:
  Beverlay Nickolas
- Famous Wardha scheme was about Education
- Raja Dahir's wife name is Rani Bai
- Raja Dahir wife committed suicide
- Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltumish.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was A Moorish
- Akbar declared Fateh Pur Sikri the capital of his kingdom.
- The Chain of Justice was hanged fro the convenience of people for quick justice by Jehangir.
- British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by Jehangir.
- The First British Governor General of India was Warren Hastings.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as Judge.
- During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to Afghanistan.
- All-India National Congress participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference.
- Sharif Report highlighted the atrocities of Congress Ministries.
- The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
- Pakistan-China boundary Dispute was settled during the government of General Ayub Khan.
- During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
- Largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpur.
- Tropic of cancer crosses Pakistan.
- The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
- Pakistan irrigation research council was founded in 1964

NATIONAL EMBLEM

- National Emblem of Britain is Rose-Lion.
- National Emblem of Bangladesh is Water Lily.
- National Emblem of China is Narcissus.
- National Emblem of Egypt is Lotus.
- National Emblem of France is Lily.
- National Emblem of Iran is Rose.
- National Emblem of Kuwait is Falcon.
- National Emblem of Pakistan is Crescent-Jasmine.
- National Emblem of Syria is Eagle.
- National Emblem of Sri Lanka is Lion.
- National Emblem of Netherlands is Lion.

FAMOUS EPITHETS

- What city is known as The worlds chocolate capital: Hershey Pennsylvania
- Which countries name translates as land of the free- Thailand
- The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
- Rome is also known as "City of Seven Hills".
- Penang is called the "Pearl of East".
- "Sandwich Island" is called to Hawaii Island.
- Detroit is known as the Motor City.
- Britain of south is called to New Zealand.
- Buffer state of Asia is called to Afghanistan.
- Cockpit of Europe is called to Belgium.
- Crossroad of Western Europe is called to Belgium.
- Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
- Flower garden to Europe is called to Netherlands.
- Gift of Nile is called of Egypt.
- Great Britain of the Pacific is called to Japan.
- Island continent is called to Australia.
- Horn of Africa is called to Somalia.
- Key to Mediterranean is called to Gibraltar.
- Land of contrasts is called to Colombia.
- Land of free people is called to Thailand.
- Land of fertile fields is called to Algeria.
- Land of golden fiber is called to Bangladesh.
- Land of midnight sun is called to Norway.
- Land of milk and honey is called to Lebanon.
- Land of morning calm is called to Korea.
- Land of mighty rivers is called to Nigeria.
- Land of mountain is called to Nepal.
- Land of rising sun is called to Japan.
- Land of Thousand Island is called to Indonesia.
- Land of pure people is called to Pakistan.
- Land of white elephant is called to Thailand.
- Pillars of Hercules is called to Gibraltar.
- Playground of Europe is called to Switzerland.
- Remnant of mighty empire is called to Austria.
- Sorrow of china is called to Hawang Hoo.
- Switzerland of Africa is called to Swaziland.
- Site of Ancient Civilization is called to Iraq.

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- Whiteman's Grave is called to Guinea.
- Brasilia of Pakistan is called to Islamabad.
- City of angles is called to Bangkok.
- City of bazaars is called to Cairo.
- City of colleges is called to Lahore.
- City of conference is called to Geneva.
- City of cosmonauts is called to Moscow.
- City of eternal spring is called to Quito.
- City of golden temple is called to Amritsar.
- City of Golden Gate is called to San Francisco.
- City of mosques is called to Dhaka.
- City of parks is called to Kiev.
- City of palaces is called to Calcutta.
- City of pope is called to Rome.
- City of space flights is called to Cape Kennedy.
- City of peace is called to Baghdad.
- Forbidden City is called to Lahaska.
- Gateway to the east is called to Beirut.
- Gateway to the gulf is called to Abu Dhabi.
- Gateway to India is called to Bombay.
- Gateway to Pakistan is called to Karachi.
- Little Pakistan is called to Bradford.
- Manchester of Pakistan is called to Faisalabad.
- Pyramid city is called to Cairo.
- Rose pink city is called to Jaipur.
- Windy city is called to Chicago.
- Lusitanian is the alternative name of Portugal.
- Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
- Land of Prophets is called to Palestine.
- Yellow River is known as China's Sorrow because of devastating floods.
- Gibraltar of the west is said to Quebec.
- Zambia is known as "country of Copper"
- Albania means the "Land of Eagles".
- Argentian means "Like Silver".
- Bahrain means two seas.
- Brazil means "Red wood".
- Costa Rica means "Rich coast".
- Cyprus means "Land of copper".
- Guuatnemala mean "Land of Eagles".
- Jamaica means "Good water".
- Kuwait means "Fort".
- Liberia means "Land of free people".
- Netherlands means "low land".
- Nigeria means "a great river".
- Sierra Leone means "Lion Mountains".
- Singapore means "city of lions".
- Sudan means "Land of black people".
- Turkey means "Land of Turks".
- Which country is popularly called 'The Land of the Maple Leaf'? Canada
- Mistress of the Eastern Seas is epithet referred to Sri Lanka.
- Hong Kong is called as Pearl of the Orient.
- Which worlds city is known as The Golden City Prague Czech
- What place was nicknamed "The Pearl of the Orient"-Manilla - Philippines
- What countries name translates as lion mountains- Sierra Leone
- What place is nicknamed "The City of Lilies"-Florence
- Mesopotamia means- Between two Rivers

COUNTRIES WITH CAPITALS & Currencies

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	CURRENCY
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
Algeria	Algiers	
Argentina	Buenos Aires	
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar
Austria	Vienna	
Azerbaijan	Baku	
Belgium	Brussels	
Bhutan	Thimphu	
Bosnia Herzegovina	Sarajevo	
Canada	Ottawa	
China	Beijing	Yuan
Cuba	Havana	
Cyprus	Nicosia	
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
Egypt	Cairo	Pound
France	Paris	Franc
Gorgia	Tibillsi	
Germany	Berlin	Deutsche Mark
Greece	Athens	
Hungary	Budapest	
India	New Delhi	Rupee
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Riyal
Iraq	Baghdad	Dinar
Ireland	Dublin	
Israel	Tel Aviv	Shekel
Italy	Rome	Pesso
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
Jordan	Oman	
Kazakhastan	Astana	
North Korea	Pyongyang	
South Korea	Seoul	won
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som
Lebanon	Beirut	
Libya	Tripoli	Dinal
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
Maldives	Male	
Morocco	Rabat	
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupaia
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Guilder
New Zealand	Wellington	
Nigeria	Abuja	
Norway	Oslo	Krone
Phillippines	Manila	
Poland	Budapest	
Qatar	Doha	
Russia	Moscow	Ruble
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal
Bulgaria	Sofia	
Singapore	Singapore	Dollar
South Africa	Pretoria and Cape Town	Rand
Spain	Madrid	

Sri Lanka	Colombo	
Sudan	Khartoum	
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
Switzerland	Bern	
Syria	Damascus	Pound
Taiwan	Taipei	
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	
Thailand	Bankok	
Turkey	Istanbul	Lira
Turkmenista	Ashgabad	
Ukraine	Kiev	
UA	Abu Dhabi	
UK	London	
US	Washington D.C	
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	
Vietnam	Hanoi	
Yemen	Sanaa	
Eritrea	Asmara	
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka

CHANGED NAMES

Old Name	New Name
Pipri	Bin Qasim.
Lyallapur	Faisalabad.
Abyssinia	Ethiopia.
Burma	Myanmar.
Ceylon	Srilanka.
Duch-East-Indies	Indonesia.
French Sudan	Mali.
Helvetia	Switzerland.
Mogyarzaq	Hungry.
Mesopotamia	Iraq.
Najd and Hejaz	Saudi Arabia.
New Granda	Colombia.
Nippon	Japan.
Persia	Iran.
Siam	Thailand.
South Rhodesia	Zimbabwe.
South West Africa	Namibia.
Soviet Union	Russian Federation.
Turkmenia	Turkmenistan.
Upper Volta	Burkina Faso.
Urumdi	Brumdi.
Constantinople	Istanbul.
Christiana	Oslo.
Formosa	Taiwan.
Greenland	Kalaallet Nunaat.
Holland	Netherlands.
Combodia	Kampuchea.
Krugn Thep	Bangkok.
Leningard	St. Petersburg.
Montgomery	Sahiwal.
Burma	Myanmar.
Peiking	Beijing.
Persia	Iran.
Rhodesia	Zimbabwe.
Salisbury	Harare.
Tripoli	Libya.
Madras	Chennai.
Edo	Tokyo.
Temasek	Singapore.
Stalinabad	Dushanbe.
United Arab Republic	Egypt.
Jabal-i-Tariq	Gibraltar
Equatorial Africa	Chad
Ray	Isfahan
Pataliputra	Patna
Sankiang	Xinjiang

- Old name of Tamil Nadu is Madras State.
- The earlier name of New York city was New Amsterdam
- Prior to independence, Ghana was called 'Gold Coast'.
- Afghanistan was known as Ariana.
- The new name of Yalamlam is As-Sadiya.
- The name of Mesopotamia was changes to Iraq in the year 1935.
- The earlier name of New York city was New Amsterdam

IMPORTANT ORGANISATIONS & PACTS

Name	Founded	Member	Headquarter
ADB-	1986-		Philippines
Arab League-	1945-	22-	Cairo
ASEAN-	Aug 8, 1967-	9-	Jakarta, founded at Bangkok.
COMECON-	1948-		Havana.
Colombo Plan-	1st July 1951-		Colombo (Srilanka)
Common Wealth-	1931-	53-	London.
Council of Europe-	1949-	34-	Strasbourg.
CIS-	Jan 1991-	12-	
D8-	15 June 1997-	Founded at Turkey, HQ Turkey.	
ECO-	Jan 1985-	8-	Tehran.
GCC-	1981-	6-	Riyadh
ICJ-	1951-		Geneva.
ICRC-	1883-		Geneva.
Interpol	1956		Lyon (France)
NAM	1961		
OIC	22 to 25 Sep 1969-	56-	Jeddah established in Rabat (Morocco).
SAARC	8, 1985- 7-	8	Katmandu- established at Dhaka.
NATO-	1949		Brussels.
SEATO	Sep 8, 1954 founder at Manila, ended in 1977.		
UNO	24 Oct 1945		New York.
Warsaw Pact	14th May 1955. Dissolved in 1991.		

- Term of non-permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years.
- General Assembly and Security Council appoints the judges of International Court of Justice.
- RCD was changed to ECO in Jan 1985.
- G-8 was established on 22 September 1985. G-8 was originally the G-5 but was expanded when Canada, Italy and Russia jointed in June 1997.
- European Union came in to being on January 1, 2000, EU adopted Euro currency in 2001. Its head quarter is in Brussels (Belgium).
- International Energy Agency was founded in 1974; its head quarter is in Paris (France).
- International Olympic Committee was formed in 1984; its head quarter is in Lausanne (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of international Red Cross and Red Crescent is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- Organization of Petroleum and Exporting Countries was founded in Baghdad in 1960; its head quarter is in Vienna (Austria).
- The organization of Economic Cooperation and Development was founded in 1961; its head quarter is in Paris (France).
- The world council of churches was established in 1948 in Amsterdam (Netherlands), its headquarter is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- North American Free Trade Agreement, its origin lies in the free trade agreement signed by the USA and Canada in 1989.
- The organization of African Unity was founded in 1963; its head quarter is in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).
- The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1968, its headquarter is in Cairo (Egypt).
- Organization of American State was founded in 1948; its heat quarter is in Washington DC (USA).
- There are 76 countries in WTO.
- China became the member of the World Trade Organization on 11 December 2001
- OPANAL stands for Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.
- OPANAL was formed on 2nd December, 1969, its headquarter is in Mexico City.
- OECS stands of Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, established on 18th June 1981.
- The head quarter of OECS is in Casries (St. Lucia).
- UN has 6 principle organs.
- Security Council has 5 permanent members.
- The Economic and Social Council acts as coordinating body for the numerous specialized agencies created by the UN. The council has 54 members elected for the term of 3 years.
- The international court of justice comprises 15 judges.
- The IBRD was established in 27th Dec 1945.
- Steel Pact was signed between Italy and Germany on 22nd May 1939 at Berlin.
- Camp David Accord made between Egypt and Israel on 17 Sep 1978.
- Locarno pact signed on 16th October 1925, signed at Locarno.
- Four Power Pact was signed on 16th July 1933 at Paris.
- CENTO was signed on 24th Feb 1955 in Baghdad.
- Balkan Pact was signed on 9th Feb 1934.
- Eisenhower Doctrine was announced in 1957.
- Entente Cordiale was formed in April 1904; the agreement was signed between England and France.
- Dawes Plan was introduced in 1924.
- CTBT opened for signature from Sep 24, 1996.
- KELLOGG-Briand pact was signed by 15 states on 27th August 1928, it was signed in Paris.
- Rio Summit was held in Rio-de-Janero on 14th 1992.
- According to the young plan (1929) announced after the First World War Germany was required to pay 100 million dollars in installments.
- UN's resolution 1441about Iraq was passed in Nov 2002.
- Amnesty International is an international organization, which works for the release of the political prisoners. It was established by peter Bomenson in the year of 1961.
- In 1941 Churchill and Roosevelt signed the Atlantic Charter.
- Truman Doctrine-------announced on 12 March 1947 about the security of Greece and Turkey.
- USSR and its allies signed Warsaw pact in the year 1955.
- The famous Dumbarton Oaks conference, which formulated proposals about UN charter, was held in Dec 1944.
- On 14th August 1941, US president F.D Roosevelt and British Premier W. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter on a battle ship.
- Veraillies Treaty was signed in 1919.
- Bostan Tea party tool place in 1773.
- The civil right act, which was passed in USA in 1964, was the result of the March of 250000 people organized by Martin Luther king in 1963.
- The famous XYZ affair tool place when an American delegation visited England.
- Potsdam conference was held in 1945.
- Mamoon Abdul Gavvum (PM of Maldives) said SAARC is a brainchild.
- Napolean I, first person to call English a nation of shopkeepers.
- Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration; Thomas A. Edison said these words.
- Hippocrates said that extreme remedies are most appropriate for extreme disease.
- Archimedes said that give me but one firm spot on which to stand, and I will move the earth.
- Leonardo da vinci observed that every man – at three years old- is half his height.
- Mulla Mizam Ud Din introduced Darse Ninamia in Indo-Pak.
- Interpol was founded in 1923 in what city- Vienna
- The Asian development bank established in 1966 with headquarters located at MANILA (philipines).
- Eqypt, Iraq, jorden, Lebanon, Saudi Arab, Syria and Yemen are the founder nations of the Arab league.
- Asian development bank was established in 1966 with headquarter located at manila (philipine)
- The International court of Justice is located in Hague, Holland
- WHO is not the principal organ of the United Nations.
- Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec: 10, 1948.
- Green Peace has no formal structure and Secretariat.

HEADQUARTERS OF WORLD ORGANISATIONS

- The head quarter of Food and Agriculture Organization is in Rome (Italy).
- The head quarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is in Vienna (Austria).
- The heal quarter of International Civil Aviation Organization is in Montréal (Canada).
- The head quarter of International Fund for Agricultural Development is in Rome (Italy).
- The head quarter of International Labor Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of International Monetary Fund is in Washington (USA).
- The head quarter of International Maritime Organization is in London (UK).
- The head quarter of International Telecommunication Union is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is in Paris (France).
- The head quarter of United Nations Industrial Development Organization is in Vienna (Austria).
- The head quarter of Universal Postal Union is in Berne (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of World Health Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of World Intellectual Property Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of World Meteorological Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of World Bank or IBRD is in Washington (USA).
- The head quarter of World Trade Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of United Nation Development Program is in New York (USA).
- The head quarter of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is in New York (USA).
- The head quarter of United Nations Relief and Works Agency is in Vienna (Austria).
- Head quarters of WWF are in Vienna, Austria.
- SAARC was formed in December 1985.
- SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at Islamabad.
- HQ of Universal Postal Union is in Berne.
- New Zealand's Don McKinnon is the first secretary general of commonwealth.
- First Islamic Summit was held at Rabat in 1969.
- Second Islamic Summit was held at Lahore in 1974.
- 1n 1948 the UN drawn up a charter of civil and political rights.
- First Secretary General of UN was Tregav Lee of Norway.
- Kofi Anan got noble peace price in 2001.
- UNO word was coined by F.D Roosevelt.
- Kofi Anan is the 7th Secretary General of UNO.
- What was the first country to leave the United Nations- Indonesia
- Don McKinnon is the secretary General of Commonwealth.
- The term of the judges of the international court of justice is 9 years.
- ILO is not an organ of the UN.
- First city to be placed under UN was Sarajevo.
- The UN observed 1998 as the human rights year with the theme " All Human Rights for All".
- ICJ has 15 judges, any two of whom cannot be of the same nationality.
- Myanmar is not a member of SAARC.
- UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force on October 24, 1945.
- Olive Branch is the emblem of the U.N.
- Five permanent members of U.N Security Council are China, France, Russia, UK and US.
- UN Security Council has five permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
- Bangladesh is not a member of ASEAN.
- As per SAFTA agreement, India, Pakistan & Sri Lanka have to decrease their custom duties to 0-5% by 2013.
- Estonia is not a member of CIS.
- Portuguese is not an official language of UN.
- ICJ has issued the arrest warrant of ... Omar al Basher of Sudan
- The United States of America *has used* its *veto* power more than any other permanent member
- G-7 is the group of seven rich industralial nations- Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the US.
- The UNO originated during the second world war.Its charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June, 1945 at San Francisco which was signed by 51 countries.
- In 1971 the people Republic of China was given membership of UNO by expelling Taiwan.
- Switzerland is not the member of UNO.
- Headquarter of Arab League is located in Cairo.
- The UN Industrial Development Organization has its headquarters at Vienna.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948.
- Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
- Headquarter of Arab League is located in Cairo.
- United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on Refugees rehabilitations
- The UNO originated during the Second World War. Its charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June 1945 at San Francisco, which was signed, by 51 countries.
- What famous battle was fought at Pancenoit-Waterloo - (four miles away)
- Transparency International is based in Berlin.

IMPORTANT DAYS

- International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination is observed on 21 March.
- World environment day is observed on 5th June.
- International day of peace is observed on 3rd Tuesday of September.
- World food day is observed on 16 October.

- International women's day is observed on 8th March.
- World health day is observed on 7th April.
- Universal children's day is observed on 20 November.
- World's aids day is observed on 1 December.
- United nation's day is observed on 24th October.
- International day of disabled person is observed on 3 December.
- Human rights day is observed on 10 December.
- Press day is celebrated on 3rd May.
- Kashmir Solidarity Day is observed on 5 Feb.
- In France the Bastille Day is celebrated on 14th July.
- International Literacy day is observed on 8 Sep.
- World children day is observed on 8th March.
- Human rights day is observed on 10th Dec.
- Day against drug trafficking is observed on 26 June.
- 22 March is celebrated as the world day for water.
- 11th July is known as World Population Day.
- Kashmir solidarity day is celebrated all over the country on 5th February.
- World`s teacher day was observed on October 5, 2005 in Pakistan.
- International Literacy Day is celebrated on September 8.
- International Ozone Day is observed on September 16.
- The year 1998 was observed as the International Year of Ocean.
- Commonwealth Day is observed on May 24 every year.
- Human Rights Day is observed on 10th December every year.
- No Smoking Day is observed on April 7.
- World Book Day is observed on April 23.
- World Environment Day is observed on June 5.
- 3rd may... world press freedom day
- World literacy day is celebrated on 8th September

IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

- Shahnama-i-Islam was written by Hafeez Jalandri.
- Man who ruled India was written by Philip Woodruff.
- The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by G.Allana.
- Heroes and Hero-Worship was written by Carlyle.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by Edward Fitzgeranld.
- **Gitanjali was written by Rabindranath Tagore**.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bang-e-dara is written by Allma Iqbal
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain
- Gulistan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Hayat-i-Jawid is written by Hali
- Javaid Nama is written by Allama Iqbal
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by Allama Iqbal
- Ktab al Shifa is written by Ibn Sina
- Mirat ul Aroos is written by Nazir Ahmed
- Muqaddamah is written by Ibn Khaldun
- Shaer o Shaeri is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal
- Shahnama is written by Firdausi
- Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Arabian Nights is written by Sir Richard Buton
- An Ideal Husband is written by Oscar Wilde
- A woman of No importance is written by Oscar Wild
- Animal Farm is written by George Orwell
- Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare
- As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare
- Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
- Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare
- Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhuto
- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
- Doctor's Dilemma is written by G.B Shaw
- East of Aden is written by John Steinbeck
- French Revolution is written by Tomas Carlyle
- Freedom at Midnight is written by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapiere
- Gone with the Wind is written by Margaret Mithchel
- Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
- Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathan Swift
- Hamlet is written by W.Shakespeare
- Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by Ibn Battuta
- Jungle book is written by Rudyard Kipling
- Jinnah of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Myth of independence is written by Z. A Bhutto
- World War is written by W. Churchill
- Merchant of Venice is written by Shakerpeare
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid
- Much Ado About Nothing is written by Shakespeare
- Nine Days Wonder is written by John Masefield
- Nineteen Eighty Four is written by George Orwell
- Old man and the Sea is written by Ernest Hamingway
- Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens
- Origin Of species is written by Charles Darwin
- Paradise Lost is written by John Milton
- Pickwick papers is written by Charles Dickens
- Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen
- Robinson Crusoe is written by Daniel Defoe
- Sense and Sensibility is written by Jane Austin
- Sohrab and Rustam Mathew Arnold
- Social Contact is written by Rousseau
- Treasure Island is written by R.L Stevenson
- Tropic of Cancer is written by Henry Miller
- Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare
- A Tale of Two Cities is written by Charles Dickens
- Vanity of Human Wishes is written by Samuel Johnson
- Wealth of Nation is written by Adam Simith
- Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert

- Faust is written by Goethe
- Mein Kampf is written by Hitler
- Divine Comedy is written by Dante
- Odyssey (Greek) is written by Homer
- Utopia is written by Thomas Mooore
- War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy
- Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostovsky
- Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Eagles
- Das Capital is written by Karl Marx
- The idiot is written by Dostoevsky
- Don Quixoto is written by Miguel De Cervates
- The Prince is written by Machiavelli
- Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by G.W Choudhry
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by Wheeler R.E.M
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto
- Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by Hecor Bolitho
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid
- Pakistan the Formative Phase is written by Lawrence Ziring
- Political Syetem in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- Struggle for Pakistan is written by I.H Qureshi
- The Emergence of Pakistan is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- The Making of Pakistan is written by K.K Aziz
- Towards Pakistan is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
- World Politics Since 1945 is written by P. Calvocrassi
- Khusboo is written by Parveen Shakir
- Laila Majnoo is written by Amir Khusro
- Akbar nama is written by Abu Fazal
- Al Qanoon fil Tib is written by Ibne Sina
- Green Book is written by Presisdent Moamoor Gadafi
- Republic is written by Plato
- Revolution and Independence is written by Words Worth
- Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russel
- Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare
- Joan of Arc is written by G.W Shaw.
- Foust was written by Goethe.
- “Profiles in Courage” is written by Henry Kissinger.
- Pickwick Papers were written by Charles Dickens.
- “East and Eden” was written by John Steinback.
- A farewell to Arms is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Travel in Arabian Desert was written by C.M Doughty.
- The spirit of Islam was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by REM Wheeler.
- Struggle of Pakistan was written by I.H Qureshi.
- The poem “Ancient Mariner” is the work of Coleridge.
- White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- White Books are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- Yellow Books are the official records of France.
- Grey Books are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- Green Books are the official reports of the Italian government.
- Orange Books are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Lenin wrote ‘the state and revolution’.
- Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a judge.
- Al Ghazali is known as Hujatul Islam.
- The name of the book, which Al-Farabi wrote, is ‘Ara Madinatul Fazila’.
- Plato wrote ‘the laws’.
- Aristotle founded ‘the lyceum’.
- Mao wrote ‘On contradictions’.
- J.S. Mill wrote ‘On liberty’.
- Witness to surrender=Siddique Saliq.
- A short history of Pak: =I.H.Qureshi.
- Discovery of Pak: = A.Aziz.
- Foundation of Pak: = Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Five Thousand Years of Pak::= R.E.M. Wheeler.
- History of Freedom Movement=I.H.Qureshi.
- Jinnah of Pak: = Stanley Woolpert.
- Jinnah as I know him= Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
- The Making of Pakistan= Richard Symonds.
- The Making of Pakistan=K.K.Aziz.
- Jinnah: Creator of Pak: =Hector Bolithio.
- Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation=G.Allana.
- India wins Freedom= Abdul Kalam Azad.
- Emergence of Pak: =Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Towards Pakistan=Wahiduzaman
- Transfer of Power in India=V.P.Memon.
- Pak: Nagozeer Tha= Syed Hasan Raza.
- Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan=Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- Friends not Masters=Ayub Khan.
- The Pakistan Issue= Nazir Yar Jung.
- Quid wrote the preface of “My Leader”=Ziauddin Ahmed.
- Muslim Nationalism in India= Malik Hafeez.
- Pathway to Pak: = Ch: Khaiquzzaman.
- The Indian Musalimans= W.W.Hunter.
- Our Struggle=Mohd: Noman.
- Evolution of Pak: Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Mohd: Ali Jinnah=G.Allana.
- Birth of Pak: =Dr. Sachin.
- Pak: the Heart of Asia= Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Incomplete Partition = Alastair Lamb.
- Birth of a tragedy= Dr. Tahir Amir.
- My Last day with Quaid=Ilahi Bux
- Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation=Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- Thought on Pakistan= Ambedkar.
- 'Freedom' at Midnight= Larry Collins
- Hayat-e-Javed was written by Altaf Hussain Hali.
- The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of from Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- Mission with Mountabatten=Alan Campbell Johnson.
- Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan==Bahir Ahmad Dar.
- The Cambridge History of the British Empire=H.H.Dodwell.
- Oxford History of India=Vincent Smith.
- India, Pakistan & the West=Percival Smith.

- The book "party politics in Pakistan' (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Alice in Wonderland is a book written by Lewis Carrol.
- Edwina and Nehru is written by Catherine Clement.
- Beloved is a novel authored by Toni Morrison.
- Conquest of Happiness was authored by Bertrand Russel.
- Crossing the Threshold of Hope was authored by Pope John Paul II.
- Gulliver's Travel is authored by Jonathan Swift in which there is description of the island of Lilliputs.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- India Divided is a book written by Dr. Rajenra Parsad.
- Indian War of Independence is a book written by V.D. Savarkar.
- Kubla Khan is a poem by Coleridge.
- Life Divine is a book written by Sri Aurobindo.
- Men are from Mars; Women are from Venus is the book written by John Gray.
- Mother India is a book written by Katherine Mayo.
- My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir is written by Jagmohan.
- Unto This Last is written by Ruskin.
- Who wrote Gone with the Wind: Margaret Mitchell
- Who wrote "History of God"? Karen Armstrong
- Raghuvasma was written by Kalidas.
- Grief and Hope is a book written by Noa Ben Artizi-Plossof, granddaughter of slain Israili PM Yitzak Rabin.
- Freedom Behind Bars is a book written by Kiran Bedi.
- Hayat-e-Jawaid, written by Altaf Hussain Hali, is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- "The Sun also Rises" is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
- Who wrote the book - Call of the Wild-Jack London

IMPORTANT BATTLES

- Battle of Jhelum was fought b/w Alexandar the Great and Raja Porus in 326 B.C. The latter was defeated.
- Mahumud Ghaznavi invaded on Somnath in 1025 A.D.
- Battle of Tarain was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri and Prithvi Raj in 1192 A.D. The former won the battle.
- First battle of Panipat was fought b/w Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur in 1526. Babur won the battle.
- Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556. Akbar won the battle.
- Third battle of Panipat was fought b/w Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marahttas in 1760. Ahmed Shah defeated the latter.
- West Bank was occupied in 1967.
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec: 1941.
- Israel occupied Golan Heights from Syria.
- Iran & UAE dispute over Persian Gulf islands, Greater & lesser Tunbs.
- Sakhalin island is dispute b/w Russia & Japan.
- In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.
- Nickname of Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was Little Boy and on Nagasaki=Fat Man.
- The hundred-year war actually lasted for 114 years.
- Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
- Hundred years war fought between France and Britain during 1338-1453.
- Cease-fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
- The place named Normandy became worlds famous due to the D.Day landing during the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
- In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
- The famous British Naval commander, who defected the French Naval Fleet at Nile in 1788 and at Trafalgar in 1805, was Horatio Nelson.
- Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
- Fighting broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974.
- At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.
- Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug1988.
- Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- Germany remained in grip of allied occupation from 1994 to 1952.
- The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe during the Second World War was D.D Eisenhower.
- The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990.
- USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- First World War begun on 1914 A.D. and Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as greatest war.
- Germans call a WW1 sea fight Battle of Skagerrak what in UK: Battle of Jutland
- Operation Thunderbolt was the nickname given to which raid Israeli raid on Entebbe
- In WW2 the Germans launched operation Bernhard - what Counterfeit British Notes
- In WW2 what was the German codename for invasion of Russia- Barberossa
- Operation Dracula in WWII freed what city-Rangoon Burma
- Which 19th century battle UK / USA fought after peace signed- Battle of New Orleans
- Waterloo is now in... Belgium
- The Duke of Wellington *defeated Napoleon* at the Battle *of Waterloo* in 1815.
- What famous battle was fought at Pancenoit-Waterloo - (four miles away)

- The third battle of Panipat was fought between **Marathas and Afghans.**
- In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

- Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
- Highest military award of Germany is Iron Cross.
- Highest military award of India is Pardam Vir Chakra.
- Highest military award of Japan is Order of the Rising Sun.
- Highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan-i-Haider.
- Highest military award of Russia is Order of the Patriotic War.
- Highest military award of USA is Victory Medal.
- What countries highest award is The Order of the Elephant-Denmark

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Water vapors are formed due to evaporation
- Gas in gobar (cow dung) is ethylene. (Check it biogas is natural gas)
- GMT was established in 1884
- Radio broad casting started in 1920
- Calorie requirement sedentary is 2500 k.cal, light word is 3000 k.cal, moderate work is 3500 k.cal and heavy work is 4000 k.cal
- Water is 830 times heavier than air
- Driving mirror is usually convex
- Dossier means relevant papers
- In deserts clouds do not precipitate due to low humidity
- Rain drop is shaped like a peer
- Money is made of cotton
- Chino phobia is a fear of snow
- Cyber phobia is a fear of computer
- Fear of heights is Acrophobia
- 1 liter = 0.9 kg
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
- 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the ear
- Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earth worm
- Cox orange pippen is a biological name of an apple
- Breitling orbiter 3 was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world
- Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in wind tonnel
- Aircrafts are made of alluminium alloys
- Flaps are used as air brakes
- Darwin visited Galapagos Island before giving his theory of Natural Selection.
- Staple food is the basic food
- The crops like legumes and beens and clover form their own fertilizer. Farmers grow these crops and plough into soil as fertilizers. This process is called green manuring.
- Scientists have recently discovered a new taste called Umami.
- Braille system is named after its inventor the Frenchman Louis Brille.

FIRST, LARGEST, BIGEST, LONGEST, OLDEST

- What is Europe's largest port-Rotterdam
- What was first used at the 1904 St Louis Olympic games-Gold medals silver was first before
- Where is the worlds oldest university- Fez Morocco –founded 859
- What is the largest Island in The Greater Antilles- Cuba
- What is the worlds most polluted major city-Mexico City
- What is the worlds fastest moving insect-Tropical Cockroach
- Where is the largest church in the world-Vatican in Rome
- What was the first country to use postcards- Austria
- Where is the worlds largest Chinese settlement outside Asia San Francisco – Chinatown
- Which country has no national monetary unit of it's own Andorra
- Which country has the highest % of women in their legislature Cuba
- Which country has the most daily newspapers- India
- Which city was built in the design of a union flag Khartoum
- What was the first country to use TV as a mass info media Germany
- In which country is the worlds longest road tunnel Switzerland
- Which country has no public toilets- Peru
- Bill gates (USA), founder and chairman of Microsoft Corporation, is currently the richest person in the world and Lillian Bettencourt (France) is the richest woman in the world.
- Nauru, an island located in western Pacific Ocean, is the smallest republic of the world.
- Mount Everest (2759 N 8656 E) is the highest mountain peak, which is located on Nepal Tibet border in the Himalayas.
- New Cornelia tailings on ten mile wash Arizona USA with a volume of 209500 million cubic meters is the world's largest volume dam.
- Taipei-I built in Taiwan is world's second tallest building..
- The Atacama Desert in Chile is the driest place of the world and Masynram in Assam (India) is the wettest place in the world.
- Canada has the longest coastline, which is 151,489 miles in the length, and Monaco's coastline measures only 3.5 miles in length.
- Dalol Danaki depression in Ethiopia with an average annual temperature of 35c (95f) is the hottest place on earth and

Plateau station, in Antarctica with an average annual temperature of -56.7c (-71.7f), is the coldest place of the globe.

- Grand central terminal of New York is the largest railway station. It covers an area of 48 acres.
- The Seikan railway tunnel in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world, it s length is 33.50 miles (53.9 km)
- Longest road tunnel is St. Goatherd Rd. located in Switzerland 16.3 km long.
- The yellow stone national park (USA) is the largest national park. It has an area of 3350 sq miles.
- The California University (USA) is the biggest university of the world.
- King khalid international airport, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) is the largest airport in the world.
- The port of New York and New Jersey (USA) is the largest seaport in the world.
- Mandarin (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world. It is estimated that a total number of 999 million ppl speak it.
- The noble prize is the largest prize. Each prize carries an amount of one million dollars.
- Shah Faisal mosque located in Islamabad (pak) is the largest mosque.
- Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil in the world.
- The longest river in Asia is Yangtze
- The world's largest Internet search engine is Google.
- After United states, the largest number of inventions in the last two decades belongs to Germany
- China has the largest population, Russia has largest land area and Vatican city has smallest population and land area in the world
- Lord Clive was the first and Lord Mountbatten was the last British ruler of India.
- Largest continent of the world is "Asia" and smallest is "Australia". Largest ocean of the world is "pacific ocean" and smallest ocean is "Indian ocean". The Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
- Kazakhstan is the largest Muslim country in land area in the world. It has an area of 1,049,000 sq.miles. Maldives is the smallest Muslim country in land area of 115 sq. miles.
- Indonesia is the most populous Muslim country and Maldives is less populous Muslim country.
- Antarctica is the uninhabited continent of the world, which is without any regular population.
- Seoul (South Korea) is the most populous city of the world.
- The lake Baikal of Russia has the maximum depth of 5315 feet.
- Turkey is the country having its land in two continents
- The world's longest current reigning monarch is Queen of England.
- Germany is the highest solar energy user in the world.
- Inflation means that money falls in value.
- The Cambodian Language is the language with most Alphabets. It has a total number of 74 alphabets
- The Ostrich of North Africa is the biggest bird. Its height is up to 2.7 meters (9 feet) and weight is up to 160 kgs. While the humming bird is smallest bird. It is 5.5-20 cm in length and weight about 16 grams.
- Glaciers are found on every continent except Africa. The Lambert Glacier enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australia Antarctic Territory. Its length is 440 miles (700 km) and was discovered in 1956-57.
- The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History
- The lowest mountain range in the world is the Bhieuna Bhaile
- The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland
- The place known as the Garden of England is Kent
- The old name of Taiwan was Formosa
- The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada
- The largest church in the world is Basilica of St.Peter, Vatican City, Rome
- The tallest statue in the world is the Motherland, Volgagrad Russia
- The world's loneliest island is the Tristan da cunda
- The country whose National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain
- The largest cinema in the world is the Fox theatre, Detroit,USA
- The country where there are no Cinema theatres is Saudi arabia
- The world's tallest office building is the Sears Tower, Chicago
- The country where military service is compulsory for women is Israel
- The country which has more than 10,000 golf courses is USA
- The country which built the first powerful long range rockets is Germany
- The largest temple in the world is Angkorwat in Kampuchea
- The largest dome in the world is Louisiana Superdome,New Orleans,USA
- The largest strait in the world is Tartar Strait
- The largest city of Africa is Cairo
- The founder of KODAK Company was Eastman
- The Cape of Good Hope is located in South Africa
- The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega
- The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois
- The Pentagonian desert is located in Argentina
- The person known as the father of aeronautics is Sir George Cayley
- The most densely populated Island in the world is Honshu
- The two nations Haiti and the Dominion Republic together form the Island of Hisponiola
- The largest auto producer in the USA is General Motors
- The first actor to win an Oscar was Emil Jannings
- The first animated colour cartoon of full feature length was Snow White and Seven Dwarfs
- The first demonstration of a motion picture was held at Paris
- The first country to issue stamps was Britain
- The world's largest car manufacturing company is General Motors, USA
- The world's biggest manufacturer of bicycles is Hero cycles, Ludhiana
- The world's oldest underground railway is at London
- The last French Monarch was Louis Napoleon III
- The first man to reach Antarctica was Fabian Gotileb
- Oldest surviving building in world is pyramids of Egypt.

- K-2 is also known as Godwin Austin, first climbed by Ardito Desio 1956.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain located in Himalaya (Nepal).
- Tensing and Hillary were the first human beings to set foot on the top of Mt. Everest. Tensing belonged to India and Hillary is a native of New Zealand.
- K2 is the second highest peak located in Korokoram (Pakistan).
- Mount Everest was named after Sir George Everest.
- Mozambique has the lowest GNP.
- The biggest airport in the world is King Khalid situated in Saudi Arabia.
- Nauru is the smallest republic of the world.
- Capital with highest elevation La Paz.
- Largest Dam, Grand Coulee Dam is in USA.
- World's biggest museum is British Museum.
- Volta Lake (Ghana) is the largest artificial lake of the world.
- Largest zoo is in South Africa.
- Largest Hydroelectric power station is in Brazil.
- Largest palace is in Brunei.
- Longest railway tunnel is Seikan Railway Tunnel, in Japan.
- The largest railway tunnel in the world is the Oshimzu Tunnel, Japan (Check it)
- Longest underground railway Tunnel is in Moscow.
- Grand Central Terminal of New York is the largest railway station of the world.
- Biggest Library is Congress Library in USA.
- Largest Stadium is in Czech Republic.
- Country with largest coastline is Canada.
- Country with largest budget is USA.
- The highest birth rate is of Malawi.
- Peru with lowest birth rate.
- Country with most billionaires is USA.
- Walt Disney is the man with highest number of Oscars.
- The world's longest platform is known as the Loop, which is located in USA.
- Monaco has the shortest coastline.
- The biggest Square the Tiananmen Square is in China.
- Largest Tomb the mount li tomb is in China.
- The longest cricket match between England and South Africa in 1939 abandoned after 10 days.
- Largest number of school is in China.
- Largest fort, Fort George situated in UK.
- The largest church of the world is in Rome (Italy).
- Largest exhibition centre is in Germany.
- Lake Victoria is the largest lake of Africa.
- The film Ben Hur won the most (11) Oscur Awards in 1959.
- World's largest mosque is shah faisal mosque.
- Largest capital is Ottawa.
- Tibetan Plateau has highest elevation.
- Smallest continent is Australia.
- Least populated Muslim country is Maldives.
- City with largest elevation is Lhasa.
- Largest Bay is Bay of Bengal.
- Largest delta is in Bengal created by the river Bharamputra and the Ganges.
- Largest gulf is the Gulf of Mexico.
- Largest water reservoir is Own falls (Uganda).
- Largest dam by volume is Kiev dam (Ukrain).
- Biggest dam is Pati dam (Argentina).
- Hottest place is Aziziyah, Libya.
- Coldest place is Plateau station (Antartica).
- Driest place is Atacama Desert in Chile.
- Biggest national park is yellow stone national park.
- Biggest university is California university (USA).
- Largest battle ship is USS Missouri.
- Largest seaport is port of Net York and New Jersey (USA).
- Most spoken language is Mandarin Chinese.
- Largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque at Islamabad.
- Largest church is Chatholic Basilica (Vetican Rome).
- Largest university is university of New York USA.
- Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia).
- Oldest town is Jericho (Jordan).
- Largest land mammal is African Elephant.
- Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca.
- Tallest animal is Giraffe.
- Largest bird is ostrich.
- Smallest bird is humming bird.
- Largest bank of the world is Dutch Bank of Germany.
- The country with most refugees is Iran.
- Country with most islands is Indonesia.
- First Muslim dynasty in India is slave dynasty.
- Highest birth rate is of Malawi (Africa).
- Lowest birth rate is of Peru.
- Highest death rate is of Peru.
- Lowest death rate is of Kuwait.
- A richest woman is Queen Elizabeth.
- The largest of oil consumer is USA.
- The largest oil field is Ghawar Oil field (Saudi Arabia).
- Tallest tower is CN Tower Toronto (Canada).
- Busiest airport is O'Hare International Airport (USA).
- Oldest capital city is Damascus (Syria).
- Largest constellation is Hydra.
- Fastest bird is Pregrine Falcon.
- Largest metropolitan is Mexico City.
- Biggest park is the wood Buffalo national park.
- Densest population is of Bangladesh.
- Longest canal is Volga Batlic canal.
- Longest day 21 June and shortest day December 21.
- Largest diamond is Cullinan.
- Longest big ship canal is Suez Canal.
- The smallest ocean is Arctic Ocean.
- Reticulated python is the longest snake in the world.
- Urengoi (Russia) is the largest natural gas reserved.
- The Bamboo has the fastest growth rate. It grows up to 3 feet in 24 hours.
- Trans-Siberian railway line is the longest in the world.
- Roxy is the biggest cinema house of the e world. It is located in New Your (United State).
- The largest telescope of the world called Keck-I, is located in Hawaii (USA).
- Jean Bernard is the deepest cave in France.
- The fastest flying bird in the world is Falcon.
- Largest peninsula is Arabian Peninsula.

- Mariana Trench is the deepest part of Pacific.
- The longest railway station is located in Japan.
- Polus Nedostupnostir is the coldest place on earth.
- Tallest Lighthouse "Steel Marine Tower" is in Japan.
- The biggest delta in the world is the Sunderbans
- The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is Detroit, USA
- The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the Mississippi
- Volentina Treshkova (USSR) was the first woman astronaut who orbited the earth in the year 1983.
- The American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to steps on the surface of moon on 21 July 1969.
- Largest producer of silver is Mexico.
- The largest producer of carpet is Iran.
- The largest producer of cheese is USA.
- The largest producer of cotton is USA.
- The largest producer of Jute is Bangladesh.
- The largest producer of Rice is China.
- The largest producer of Silk is China.
- The largest producer of Steel is USA.
- The largest producer of Sugar is India.
- The largest producer of Tea is India.
- The largest producer of Wheat is USA.
- The largest producer of Wool is Australia.
- The largest producer of gold is South Africa.
- The largest producer of oil is Saudi Arabia.
- The largest producer of coffee
- The largest producer of tin is Malaysia.
- The world's leading banking center is Zurich.
- Most Spoken Language is Chinese.
- World's largest fish catching country is China.
- Muhammad Fathullah Khan Kandahari's *translation*: Printed in 1861, Bhopal, India, It is the *first* known *translation* of the holy *Qur'an* in Pashto
- The *first translation* of the *Quran* into a Western language was made into Latin. It was carried out by Robertus Rotenesis and Hermannus Dalmata in 1143
- South China Sea is the largest sea.
- What country is the world leader in Cobalt Mining-Zaire
- What animal has the best hearing-Bats
- What country had the first banknotes-Sweden China paper not banknotes
- Where was the worlds first supermarket built (country)-France
- Which country grows the most sugar-Brazil
- Name the largest Mediterranean island-Sicily
- Who was the first British monarch to visit America
  George VI in 1939
- What country consumes the most meat per capita 124 lb- Argentina
- What is the worlds largest food company- Nestle
- Which of the following is the world's largest city in area? Mount Isa (Australia) /New York (chk)
- Which of the following countries has the largest area of forest? Russia
- Where is the world's tallest Pagoda located? China
- Which of the following is the largest Gulf in the world? Gulf of Mexico
- In 1901 who first transmitted radio signals across Atlantic: Marconi
- Which country has the smallest birth rate: Vatican City
- Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions: Germany
- Who piloted the first flight across the English channel: Louis Bleriot
- What was the first James Bond film: Dr No
- Which country set up the world's first chemistry lab in 1650: Netherlands
- Which country was the first to abolish capitol punishment 1826- Russia Czar Nicholas -Siberia instead
- What country is nearest to the North Pole: Greenland
- Who were the first people to measure the year-Babylonians
- Who was Canada's first prime minister-Sir John MacDonald
- What is the worlds oldest monotheistic religion: Judaism
- In what city is the worlds largest carpet manufacturer-Kashmir
- What is the worlds largest herb-Banana
- What country produces the most tobacco in the world-China
- What country has the most elephants-Tanzania
- Who was the first woman to receive The Order of Merit 1907- Florence Nightingale
- What country has the most Post Offices -India
- Where was the first Miss World contest held in 1951-London
- What country has the worlds largest merchant navy-Liberia
- What country consumes the most tea per capita-Ireland
- What country has the worlds oldest National Anthem- Netherlands
- What city has the worlds biggest taxi fleet-Mexico - over 60000
- What animal is mentioned most in the Bible-Sheep
- What is officially the poorest US state-Mississippi
- DELAG was the worlds first what Oct 16 1909-Airline - by Zeppelin
- Where was the first police force established in 1667-Paris
- What is the world tallest horse Shire Horse
- What bird lays the largest clutch of eggs
  The Grey Partridge – up to 16
- The King Cobra is the only snake that does what-Builds a Nest
- Worlds oldest existing treaty of 1373 between England and who
  Portugal
- What is considered to be the worlds fastest team game
  Ice Hockey
- What is the worlds largest airline- Aeroflot
- Which city had the world first public bus service- Paris
- Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
- The longest highway in the world is the Trans-Canada
- The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin, Moscow
- The biggest stadium in the world is the Strahov Stadium, Prague
- The country which has the greatest population density is Monaco
- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- The first man to reach North Pole was Rear Peary
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman

- The primary producer of newsprint in the world is Canada
- The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap.Ronald Amundson
- The airplane was used in war for the first time by Italians (14 Oct.1911)
- United State has most TV stations in the world.
- China has most land frontiers with neighboring countries.
- Tokyo is the largest metropolitan city.
- The first man to circumnavigate the world was Magellan.
- The world's poorest country with a lowest per capita income is Rwanda.
- Saudi Arabia is no.1 oil producing country in the world
- Hingol is the largest river in the world.
- After USA, France is the biggest arms seller in the world.
- The maximum presentation in the European parliament is held by Germany.
- First test tube baby Louise Brown (England) was born in 1978.
- Oldest athlete to win Olympic title in 1920 belongs to USA.
- Youngest Olympic champion, Barbara pearl Jones belonged to USA.
- USA is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world. It produces 98,784 MW electricity, which is about 30% of the total nuclear electricity generated in the world.
- Kilauea situated in Hawaii (US) is the most active volcano of the world
- Robert E. Perry (1856-1920) an American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 for the first time in human history.
- In what country was the worlds first wildlife sanctuary set up-Sri Lanka 3rd cent BC
- Longest land frontier is of China.
- Highest % of land under cultivation is in India.
- World's oldest university al-Azhar is in Egypt.
- Smallest continent is Australia.
- Yum located in Arizona (USA) is the sunniest place of the world. It gets sunshine in 91 % possible hours
- The longest continuous war was the thirty-year war between various European countries from 1618 to 1648. While the shortest continuous war was between UK and Zanzibar, which lasted from 90 am to 9:45 am on 27th august 1896.
- China had the maximum number (861878) of primary schools. India was at the top with 241,129 secondary schools in 1994.
- USA is the country with 109 nuclear reactors, followed by france 56, japan 51
- Which country grows the most fruit: China
- Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- Vicolo della virilita of Italy is the world's narrowest street.
- Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
- Fastest animal is cheetah.
- Slowest animal is Snail 2 to 3 feet per minute.
- Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- Fastest bird is Indian swift.
- Largest bird is Ostrich.
- Smallest bird is Helena's humming bird.
- Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- Longest canal is the Volga-Baltic.
- Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- Deepest cave is Reseau Jean Bernard (France).
- Biggest cinema house is Roxy (New York).
- Largest Church is Episcopalian Diocese (New York).
- Biggest city (by population) is Tokyo.
- City largest by area is Kiruna (Sweden).
- Largest continent is Asia.
- Smallest continent is Australia.
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Longest corridor is Rameshwaram temple corridor.
- Highest country is China (Tibet region).
- Largest country by population is China.
- Largest country by area is Russia.
- Smallest country by area is Vatican City State.
- Highest dam is Rogunsky.
- Largest concrete dam is The Grand Coulee, USA.
- Longest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 21st June.
- Shortest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 22nd Dec:
- Largest Delta is Sundarbands (Bangladesh).
- Hottest desert is Libyan Sahara.
- Largest desert is Sahara (Africa) 33, 20,000 sq. miles.
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Largest diamond is Cullinan.
- Largest diamond mine is Kimberley (South Africa).
- Largest dome is of Astrodome, Houston (USA).
- Biggest flower is Rafflesia (Java, Indonesia).
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Largest gorge is Grand Canyon.
- Hottest place is Dalol (Ethiopia).
- Largest Island is Greenland.
- Largest underground lake is Drachenhauchloch cave (Arizona).
- Largest man-made lake is Lake Mead Arizona.
- Biggest library is Congress Library (USA).
- Longest lifespan of animal is of Giant tortoise.
- Largest mammal is Blue whale.
- Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410° C.
- Tallest Minaret is Qutub Minar (Delhi) 238 feet.
- Largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- Highest mountain peak is Mt. Everest (Himalaya).
- Tallest mountain range is The Himalaya range with 96 of world's 109 tallest peaks.
- Longest mountain range is Andes (South America).
- Biggest museum is British Museum (London).
- Largest Commercial Ocean is Atlantic Ocean.
- Youngest ocean is Atlantic Ocean.
- Mediterrian Sea means 'sea in the middle of land'.
- Saltiest ocean is Mediterranean Ocean.
- Ocean shrinking and growing is Atlantic Ocean.
- Fastest ocean swimmer is Sailfish (68 mph).
- Biggest palace is Vatican.
- Biggest park is the Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta, Canada.
- Biggest passenger train is Queen Elizabeth (UK).

- Largest peninsula is Saudi Arabia.
- Coldest place is Verkhoyansk (Russia).
- Driest place is Death Valley (California).
- Hottest place is Azizia Libya Africa.
- Longest railway platform is Khargpur, India
- Highest plateau is Pamir, Tibet.
- Longest poisonous snake is King Cobra.
- Largest port is Rotterdam (Netherlands).
- Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal.
- Longest railway line is Trans-Siberian Railway.
- Rainiest spot is Cherrapunji.
- Largest man-made reservoir is Angara River Russia.
- Largest river basin is Amazon River.
- Longest river dam is Hirakud Dam India.
- Largest river in volume is Amazon (Brazil).
- Longest river is Nile (Egypt).
- Largest sea bird is Albatross.
- Largest space centre is Cape Kennedy (USA).
- Largest stadium is Straho Stadium Prague.
- Tallest statue is Statue of Liberty (NY).
- Largest suspension bridge is Verazano-Narrows, NY.
- Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
- Broadest strait is Mozambique.
- Longest strait is Malacca.
- Biggest Telescope is Astro Physical Observatory.
- Largest temple is Angkor Vat (Cambodia).
- Longest non-stop train is Flying Scotman.
- Highest town is Wenchuan, Tibet (China).
- Tallest tower is CNN Tower, Toronto, and USA.
- Longest road tunnel is Seikan (Japan).
- Highest volcano is Cotapaxi (Ecuador).
- Largest volcano is Mauna Loa (Hawaii)
- Philippines has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- Longest wall is Great Wall of China 1550 miles long.
- Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
- Biggest zoo is Etosha National Park, Namibia.
- In 2650 the first Pyramid was built in Egypt.
- In 776 First Olympic Games were played in Greece.
- Alexander invaded India in battle of Hydaspes.
- Emperor Theodesius banned the Olympic games.
- Sun and Moon pyramids are in Mexico.
- Rock temple was built at Jerusalem.
- The largest tea producing country is India.
- USA has the largest production of aluminium.
- Rainfall related to mountains is Orographic rainfall.
- Lakes give the source of terrestrial moisture.
- Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf River with Myanmar.
- A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a seawater lagoon is named Atoll.
- The largest basins in the face of the earth are oceans. Basin is a low land area.
- Sri Lanka is not a landlocked country.
- The thinnest earth layer is Crust.
- The name of the second highest African peak is Mount Kenya.
- Name of the second largest river of Africa is The Congo.
- Sundarbans Forests are world's largest mangrove forests.
- Khunjra Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called spring.
- Canada leads in the world in production of asbestos.
- Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman to scale Mount Everst.
- Borge Ousland is a Norwegian explorer. He became the first person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone and unsupported.
- Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- Chile is the largest copper producing country in the world.
- The country where death rate is lowest in the world is Japan.
- Largest Ginger producing nation is Indonesia.
- Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic of the former Soviet Union, which declared itself independent.
- Madagaskar is the largest island in the Indian Ocean.
- Ferdinand Magellan commanded the first expedition in 15190 to sail round the world and discovered passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic. He proved that the shape of the earth is round.
- India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- Longest Optical Fibre is between Singapore and Marseilles.
- Dr. Ian Wilmut is credited with first cloned sheep.
- New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- Suez Canal is the largest ship canal in the world. It joins Red Sea with Mediterranean Sea. Ferdinand de Lesseps conceived the plan of the Suez Canal.
- Largest sugar producing country is India second is Brazil.
- Cuba is the highest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- In November 2005, Africa's first woman head of state was elected in Mozambique. Her name is Luisa Diogo of FELIMO party.
- Amazon is the largest river of the world.
- The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
- Most Subways in the country. USA
- What city has the longest metro system: London
- USA has most roads what country has second most: India
- China started Civil Service Examination first of all in 6 A.D.
- Which of the following is the largest sugar producing country in the world? Brazil
- World's oldest regligionis Hinduism.
- World's largest religion is Christianity.
- World's second most populous city is Mexico city.
- First to sail around the world was Ferdinand Magallan
- Largest number of Palestinian refuges is in Jordan.
- Kazakistan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Largest landlocked country in world is Mangolia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- Europe's only Islamic state is Albania.
- Newzealand is close to Int: Date Line.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world? New York.
- Oldest Search Engine is Yahoo

- Bird largest in size... Ostrich
- Oldest parliament in the world--- Althing (Iceland)
- The last King of Afghanistan... Zahir Shah
- First person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone was Borge Ousland.
- Aqualine is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel expressway for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- Arabia is the larges peninsula.
- Only Hindu kingdom in World is Nepal.
- Who was the first man to fly across the channel: Louis Bleriot
- What is the largest state in the USA: Alaska
- Which of the following countries of South-West Asia leads in the production of oil? Saudi Arabia
- Which country grows the most potatoes: Russia
- What language has the most words: English
- What is the smallest state of Australia-Tasmania
- Paris and What other capital had the worlds first telephone link-Brussels
- What is the largest country in Africa -Sudan
- What was the worlds first passenger jet aircraft-Comet
- In what city was the worlds first blood bank opened 1940-New York – Richard Charles Drew
- What county first used pepper-China
- What is the oldest known science- Astronomy
- What is the last element – Alphabetically-Zirconium
- What is the worlds most popular first name-Mohammed
- What is the fastest swimming ocean fish over 60 mph-Sailfish – Marlin
- People`s Republic of China has the largest army of the world.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of fundy (canada).
- Sudan is the largest country in Africa.
- Mumbai is the most populous city.
- Khan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Asia.
- Maximum quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of Cherapoonje. 366,14 inches rain fell there during the month of July 1861.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (canada).
- Takla Makan is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
- Breitling orbiter 3 was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world.
- King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is The Ecxon Corporation.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street
- The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- Sierra Leone has the lowest GDP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- People`s Republic of China has the largest army of the world.
- The Royal Majesty ship Queen Elizabeth (UK) is the largest passenger ship in the world. It is 314 metres long and 36 metres wide.
- The Cambodian language is a language, which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- Jericho, situated in the Jorden valley is the oldest town of the world.
- The maximum ever temperature of 136.4 F was recorded on september 13,1922 in the city Azizia (Libya) and The minimum temperature of -129.6 F was recorded in the town of Vostok near Antarctica on 24th august, 1960.
- Worldwide most capitol cities begin with which letter- B
- Who built the worlds first film studio- Thomas Alva Edison
- Where is the worlds largest mine-Carletonville South Africa
- What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia-Victoria falls
- What country consumes the most coffee per capita 25 Lb-Finland
- Oil is the most traded product in the world what is the second-Coffee
- Which country makes the most films per year- India
- What's the worlds longest rail journey made no train change Moscow Peking
- What was the first sport to be filmed -Boxing by Thomas Edison 1894
- Name the first film to have its sequel released in the same year-King Kong - Son of Kong
- What cities underground has the most stations-New York
- First man to set foot on all five continents- Captain Cook
- Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash-Orville Wright
- Where was the worlds first oil well drilled-Pennsylvania
- What country drink the most milk per capita-Iceland
- What country consumes the most fish per capita-Japan
- What was the first country to recognise the US as independent-Morocco
- On what are the worlds smallest paintings painted- Pin Heads
- Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- Queen Elizabeth 1st

FATHER'S OF DIFFERENT FIELDS

- Father of modern chemistry is Jabir bin Hayyan
- Father of botany is Theofrastus
- Father of biology is Aristotle
- James Hutton is called the father of modern geology.
- Thefrastus is called as father of botany.
- Father of Homeopathy is Heinemann.
- Founder of physical chemistry Arrhenius.
- Copernicus is known as the Father of Astronomy.
- Greek writer Herodotus is called father of History.
- Who is known as The father of English poetry - 1340 – 1400 Geoffrey Chaucer
- 'Aristophanes' is called father of comedy.
- Charles babbage is called " Father of computer "
- Adam smith is called " Father of economics "

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

WORLD PARLIAMENTS

- Parliament of Afghanistan is Loya Jirga.
- Parliament of Australia is Federal Parliament.
- Parliament of Bangladesh is Jatiya Saugsad.
- Parliament of Canada is Parliament.
- Parliament of China is National people's congress.
- Parliament of Denmark is Folketing.
- Parliament of Egypt is People's Assembly.
- Parliament of France is Parliament.
- Parliament of Germany is Baundesrat.
- Parliament of Greece is Parliment.
- Parliament of India is Parliment.
- Parliament of Iran is Majlis-e-Shoura-e-Islam.
- Parliament of Iraq is National Assembly.
- Parliament of Japan is Diet.
- Parliament of Morocco is Majlis al Nuwab.
- Parliament of Oman is Consultative Assembly.
- Parliament of Qatar is Advisory Council.
- Parliament of Russia is Duma.
- Parliament of Norway is the Storting.
- Parliament of Sweden is Riksdag.
- Oldest parliament in the world--- Althing (Iceland)

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

- Aero float is the airline of Russia.
- Al-Italia is the Italian international airlines.
- Royal Nepal's Airline is the name of Nepal's airline.
- Transworld Airway (TWA) belongs to USA.
- Scandinavian airlines operate in the countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
- KLM is the oldest national airline.
- JAL is an airline of Japan.
- BOAC airline is of Great Britain.
- Garada is the airline of Indonesia.
- Qantas is an airline of Australia.
- The famous airport Dum Dum is located in Mombai (India).
- Chaklala airport is situated in Rawalpindi.
- Orly airport is located in Paris.
- Santa Cruz airport is in Mumbai.
- KLM is an airline of Nether land.
- LOT is the national airline of what country-Poland
- TABSO is the national airline of which country-Bulgaria
- Lufthansa is an airlines from Germany
- Cathy Pacific is an airline of Hong Kong.
- What is Belgium's national Airline- Sabina
- Vnukovo airport is in Moscow.
- Biman is the airline of Bangladesh.
- Qantas is an airline of Australia.

IMPORTANT NEWS AGENCIES

- Anatolia is the news agency of Turkey.
- News agency AIP belongs to Afghanistan.
- Interfax is the news agency of Russia.
- Al-Hilal was stated in 1912 and closed in 1914; Abudul Kalam Azad founded it.
- Russian News agency is Itar-Tass

Words related to Animals

- Aquiline is for eagle.
- Bovine is for cattle.
- Canine is for dog.
- Caprine is for goat.
- Corvine is for crow.
- Equine is for horse.
- Feline is for horse.
- Leonine is for cat.
- Lupine is for wolves.
- Ovine is for sheep.
- Pavonine is for peacock.
- Psittacine is for parrot.
- Simian is for apes, monkey.
- Ursine is for bear.
- Vulpine is for fox.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Ambati Balamyrali is the youngest (17-years old) doctor of Indian origin in the world who received his medical degree from Mount Sinai, New York.
- Ambedkar, B.R is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution.
- Apsra is the first nuclear reactor of India.
- Aquaculture refers to fish-farming or fish culture.
- Baden Powel was the founder of Boy Scout and Civil Guides Movement.
- Baku is famous for the production of petroleum.
- Blue revolution relates to fish farming.
- Borlaug, Norman Ernest was American agricultural scientist t and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1970. He was one of those who laid the groundwork of the Green Revolution.
- Buoy stands for a man serving in any hotel for luggage transportation or as a guide.
- Chakmas are refugees from Bangladesh settled in India.
- Charar-e-Sharief is the Dargah of Sufi saint Sheikh Nooruddin Wali in Kashmir.
- Charminar is located in Hyderabad (India).
- Chernobayl is a Russian city having a nuclear power plant where a tank of readioactive waste exploded in April 1993. This explosion is known as "Chernobyl Disaster".
- Chris Patten was the last British Governor of Hong Kong.
- It is summer season in Australia during Christmas.
- Churchill was PM of U.K during WWII. He is known to have said, " I have nothing to offer except blood, sweat and tears."
- CIS are 11 independent states of the former Soviet Union known as Commonwealth of Independent States.
- Conditioned Reflex is the term mainly discussed in Psychology.
- Crossbreeding is to be done for achieving quick increase in milk production.

- Crystal oscillator is in electric watch, the component corresponding to pendulum of a pendulum clock.
- The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Japan.
- Debenture is a certificate issued by a company promising the payment of a specified amount at a fixed rate of interest after a specified period.
- A deflector is a technique of adjusting for changes in price level.
- Moraji Desai, former PM of India was the only Indian leader awarded the highest award of Pakistan for a civilian.
- Desdemona is a character in the Shakespeare's play Othello.
- Dicky Dolma is the youngest woman climber of Mt. Everest.
- Dr. Watson is a fictional character created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- Dunkel Draft relates to international trade.
- Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan.
- E.T.A is a terrorist organization in Spain.
- Elephant's tusks are called enlarged cartilaginous bones.
- Erasmus was a Dutch writher. His Praise of Folly is still read.
- ESCAP is Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific. Its head office is at Bangkok.
- Esperanto is an artificial international language created to act as world language.
- Euro is the name of New Single European Currency launched on January 1, 1999.
- Every Street is paved with Gold was authored by Kim Woo-Chung, founder of Daewoo.
- Exfoliation is a type of weathering common both in the cold and in the hot climate regions.
- Exit Poll is a term used to denote a post-election survey of voters regarding the candidate in whose favour they had exercised their franchise.
- The reading of a Fahrenheit and a Centigrade temperature is the same at -40°.
- Gregory Mendel is called the Father of Genetics.
- Fenugreek seeds can benefit a patient of diabetes mellitus by normalizing his blood sugar level.
- Powder-type fire extinguisher is used for petroleum fire.
- India occupies first position in the world in the production of tea.
- Fleet Street is the centre in London from where the British newspapers are published.
- It is the President and not the PM who presides over the cabinet meetings in France.
- Sigmund Freud founded the technique of pshychoaralysis.
- Garunda is an Airline of Indonesia.
- Geostationary Orbit is at a height of 36,000 km.
- Guemica is a painting by Pablo Picasso.
- Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement.
- Inflation means an increase in the amount of paper money, which tends to raise general price level of commodities. It is a comparative figure showing cost of living, production prices, etc as compared with a base year. Debtors are likely to benefit by Inflation.
- Zero Rate Inflation obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation is constant in every week of the year.
- Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.
- ISBN: International Standard Book Numbering is an internation system by which a distinct identifying number is assigned to each book.
- Isochrones are the lines joining the places of equal labour and transportation costs.
- Jain Commission was associated with probing the conspiracy angle of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination.
- James Bond is a character in the novels written by Ian Fleming.
- Jana-gana-mana is India's National Anthem.
- Jantar Mantar is an observatory in Delhi constructed in 1724 during the days of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Amber.
- Thomas Jefferson authored American Declaration of Independence.
- Steven Spielberg directed Jurassic Park.
- Kabalega is a National Park of Uganda.
- Kalidas was the greatest of the Sanskrit daramatist. He authored Shakukntala, etc.
- Kalinga Prize is awarded for popularization of science each year by UNESCO.
- Gary Kasparov is associated with Chess.
- Dr. V. Kurein is associated with Dairy Farming.
- Bhutan is called the "Land of Thunder Dragon".
- Laos is the only land-locked country in South-East Asia.
- Last Supper is a famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
- Leningrad is a famous town in Russia situated on the bank of river Neva.
- LIBOR is the basic interest rate on interbank loans in London.
- Lifeline Express is the world's first hospital on rails operated in India.
- G.J. Mendel is known as founder of genetics.
- Meri Ekyaven Kavitayen is collection of poems of Atal Behari Vajpayee.
- Milk is an example of emulsion.
- Missionaries of Charity is the religious order established by Mother Teresa.
- Montesquieu gave the theory of separation of power.
- Mother Teresa was born in Albania in 1910.
- My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of Mahtma Gandhi.
- New Moore Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.
- Parliament of Switzerland is known as Federal Assembly.
- Pasumpatinath temple is in Nepal.
- Pathfinder is robot craft that landed on Mars in 1997.
- Photolysis is dissociation of water molecule in the chemical reaction of photosynthesis.
- Pierry Cardin is famous fashion designer.
- Pondicherry is the Union Territory of India, which has a legislature.
- India has 16% of world's population.
- The first two digits from left of the Pincode indicate Postal Zone.
- Eyes of potato are used for vegetative propagation.
- Prunning is associated with the cultivation of tea.
- The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in UK.
- Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to Americans for excellence in journalism.
- Quill feathers are on the wing and tail of birds and are helpful during their flight.

- J.H. Dunant launched Red Cross Movement.
- Saw-scaled viper is the only snake that builds a nest.
- Scenes from a writer's life are the autobiography of Ruskin Bond.
- The average salinity of seawater is 3.5%.
- Gram, Pea and Soyabean group of seeds are richer in protein than Rice and Maize.
- A team of men in opposition to take over the different portfolios in case the party is able to wrest power is known as Shadow Cabinet.
- Shahtoosh is the finest, warmest and lightest wool in the world produced in Uzbekistan.
- If a ship desires to travel the shortest route, it must follow longitude connecting the two joints b/w which travel is to be undertaken.
- Vatican is the smallest country in the world in terms of area.
- Snake is a limbless reptile.
- Sodium Benzoid is used for the preservation of grains.
- USA is the world's principal producer of Soyabean.
- Stromboli is a volcano in Sicily.
- Tapeworm has no digestive system because it is a saprophyte.
- The Road Ahead is written by Bill Gates.
- Torah is the sacred book of the Parsis.
- United Kingdom consists of England, Northern Island, and Scotland & Wales.
- Wheatstone Bridge is used to measure resistances.
- Xenophobia is fear of today's technology.
- Bermuda triangle extends up to South Florida & Puerto Rico.
- In Lawrence of Arabia Nobel Laureate Pearl S.Buck collaborated.
- Length of a terrestrial mile is lesser than that of a nautical mile.
- Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of Aurangzeb.
- Universal Product Code (UPC) is adopted against adulteration in eatables.
- Dolby B or Dolby C is printed on tape recorders and other sound systems refers to Noise reduction circuit.
- The new administrative capital proposed for Myanmar is Pyinmana.
- Bulgaria and Greece are disputing over the historical Macedonian territory.
- Historical materialism is a tenet of Marxims- approach to study mankind with respect to society, economy and history.
- Lightning is formed when strong opposite charges in different clouds break down the resistance offered by intervening air.
- John Locke published a famous pamphlet known as 'Right of Mass' and urged the people in England, America and France to fight for their liberty.
- Eli Whitney of America invented the cotton gin that separates seeds from cotton three hundred times faster that by hand in 1793.
- In terms of the evolution of organism bat is the most advanced among pigeon, shark & vultures.
- Large aperture telescopes are used for greater resolution.
- Anton van Leeuwenhoek first time saw bacteria through a microscope made by him in 1683.
- A seed is a ripened ovule.
- Mr. Barack Hussein Obama is America's 44th President.
- Pea can fix nitrogen from air.
- Exbiology is the study of life or its possibility on other planets.
- Kohler and Milstein discovered monoclonal antibodies.
- Sandy soil is dry in comparison to clay due to Capillary action.
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from the Constitution of USA.
- Savana grasslands are found in Africa.
- The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Belgium.
- When two organisms exit in such a way that the other benefits only one, the relationship is called Parasitism.
- Qutub Minar made by Iltutmish, Gol Gumbaz made by Mohammad Adil Shah, Buland Darwaza made by Akbar and Moti Masjid made by Aurangzeb.
- El Nino is associated with world weather.
- Shahjehan built the Red Fort.
- 200th anniversary of the scientist in 2009.... Charles Darwin
- BIN is the intelligence agency of.... Indonasia
- Silicon valley in California is famous because of.. Software Industry
- In 2008 monarchy ended in a country after 240 years... Nepal
- Country celebrating 50th anniversary of communist revolution... Cuba
- Pearl Harbor is in the state of USA.... Hawaii
- Blue House is the official residence in .. South Korea
- Asiana is the airline of ... South Korea
- Order of Honor and Banner is the award of--- USSR
- The term Intifada means... Uprising
- Hamas was founded by.. Sheikh Ahmad Yasin in 1987.
- Luger Bill will provide Pakistan an aid of 1.5 billion dollars annually
- Likud and Kaldima parties belong to Israel
- **Cities of Afghanistan border along with Pakistan border??? (Check it)**
- **Which city of Afghanistan produces most opium? Helmand**
- **Transit trade agreement b/w Pak and Afghan? 1965**
- **Oldest organization among OIC, ECO, SAARC and D8 OIC**
- Tamils are fighting in which are of Srilanka... Jaffana
- Naxalite movement is in India
- Teges is the currency of Kazikhstan
- Hemmant Thakare was the... Chief of Indian Squad during Mumbai drama
- A person of Singapore gave the Idea of AESM meeting organization.
- World Bank president is Zollick
- Petticoat government is the government by... Woman
- Brain Drain is Migration of skilled labour
- Russia is worried about the Missile defence system of US in Poland and czech republic.
- Russia gives oil to Europe through the route of Ukraine
- Khar is in Bajur
- The word Philately means.. Stamps collection
- Study of Human races iscalled Ethnology
- Marco Polo wasTraveler
- **East India Company was established during the period of Jehangir**
- Operation cast lead was the name which killed 1400

- Winner of 8-oscar awards movie in 2008 Slum dog Millionaire
- **Madam Tausand museum is in London**
- 1-metric ton is equal to 1000kgs
- **UN spends $8-billion every year on peacekeeping.**
- US under agreement of partnership with Pakistan will give oopportunity zones Recently Pakistan is aided by 200mw by.. UAE
- Oldest anthem in the world is.... Netherlands
- In any Hung Parliament no single party has the majority
- Timeline of withdrawal of forces from Iraq by Obama 2011
- Country with the largest Kurd population... Iraq
- Country recently elected to IAEA is Afghanistan
- Country with which Pakistan is having most of his trade isUSA.
- Karachi Nuclear Power plant is with the help of ... Canada
- A country closed her station for USA... Kyrgyzstan
- World economic crisis was due to... Housing and mortgage problem in USA
- Human Right Watch dog headquarter is in New York
- Fleet Street in London is famous for... The Press
- African Union President.... Moammar Gadhafi
- Oil company Aramaco is of.. Saudi Arabia
- The country with foreign reserves of above $2 trillion... Japan
- Khmer Rouge was attacked by.... combodia's communist party

- The *Way* Of The World: A Story Of Truth And *Hope* In An Age Of *Extremism* by *Ron Suskind*
- A book of 2008"A way of hope and extremism Ayesha Jalal
- Statement to combat terrorism by task forces.... Zardari
- A place between the seven wonders.
- Israel peace process with palestine was stalled.... size of palestinian state
- Nobel Prize holder UN institutions...UNHCR, UAEA
- A persons name was written and was asked about the organisation... red cross,

Scouts, CNN, etc

- Obama's convoy to Middle East.... John Mitchel
- National Income of the country is...all income earn in year
- Mr Gore won an Oscar for his climate change film An Inconvenient Truth
- INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep)

- Petra is a new archaelogical place in the Jordan
- Madhya Pradesh is the *largest state* in *India (by area); Uttar Pardesh (by population)*
- Sigmund Freud, physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and father of psychoanalysis, is generally recognized as one of the most influential and authoritative thinkers of the twentieth century and the father of modern psychology.
- The term *digital divide* refers to the gap between people with effective access to *digital* and information technology and those with very limited or no.
- Which gas company of Russia supplies gas to European states? Gazprom
- Which famous character is produced by J.K Rowling? Harry Potter
- Which Railway line connects Pakistan and Iran? The Quetta-Zahedan *line connects Pakistan and Iran* by *railway*
- In which state of USA Hollywood is located? California.
- In which city World Economic forum usually holds its meetings? The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Geneva-based non-profit foundation best known for its annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland
- What is Ivy League? Ivy League is the name generally applied to eight universities (Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale) that over the years have had common interests in scholarship as well as in athletics.
- Which female PM served for the longest period of time in the world? Margret Thature.
- Which member of Gandhi family died a natural death? None.
- Smeary (*Dajla* & *Euphrates*), Indian/Mohinjodaro. (Gangies & Sindh) were *flourishing at the banks* of the mighty rivers.
- Which of the Mughal emperor is burried outside the present Pak and India territory? Babur at Bagh-e-Babur (Kabul) (Afghanistan) & Bahadur Shah Zafar (Yangoon).
- What is the freezing point of heavy water? Freezing point (°C) 3.82, Boiling point (°C) 101.4
- A *pariah state* is one whose conduct is considered to be out of line with international norms of behavior.
- What name is given to the place of 9/11? Ground Zero
- *AKHORI DAM*. Location. Across Nandnakas near *Akhori* village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.
- Gestapo" was the secret police of which country? Germany.
- Footballer Zaidane originally belongs to which country? Algeria
- Khalil Jibran belonged to which country? Lebanon 79.What it is called when Stock Exchange is going down? Bearish
- Akelman desert is in which country? China
- When did Greenwich Meridian Watch start to work? 1884
- What is Evangelicals?
- Which monarchy has recently allowed females to rule?
- Which was the native town of Babar? Farghana
- Who is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy? Deng Xiaoping
- When did Crusade begin? 1099
- When for the first time 'Doctrine of Necessity" was used in Pakistan? Mulvi Tameez-ud-din case
- How many zero'z are in 1 trillion? 12 zero
- What Chinese Muslims are called in province of China Xinjiang Uygur? Muslims named as = Geys' Mazars
- The conquest of China, begun under Genghis, was completed 65 years later under KUBLAI KHAN.
- How many members were in the UN when it was established? 51
- South Pole is in Antactica.
- Tallest tree is Redwood.
- East Timore got independence from Indonesia.
- Kosovo got indidependence from Yogoslavia.
- Asia's population is 58.6% of world population.
- Asia size is 29.5% of the world.
- Average temp: on siachen is -40 degree Celcius.
- Siachen means place of wild roses.
- India and Pak: are fighting on Siachen since 1984.

MUSLIM CHEMISTRY

- India launched operation Vidhara on Siachen in 1984.
- Length of line of control is 720 km.
- All parties Huriyat Conference is a party of 23 parties.
- % of Muslims in Jammu & Kashmir is 95%.
- Afghan ruler at the time of USSR invasion was BArbark Kermal.
- Taliban regime came into power in 1996.
- Second largest ethinc group in Afghanistan is Tajik.
- Intifada means uprising.
- PLO established in 1964 its HQ is in Rammalah.
- Al-Fateh was established in 1958.
- PLO was expelled by Jordon.
- Hazbullah means Party of God.
- Yasir Arafat passed away in Paris on 11 Nov: 2004.
- Hamas was formed in 1987.
- Egypet is both in Africa & Asia (Northeastern Africa & Southwestern Asia). Sinai Peninsula is the part of Egypt that lies in Asia.
- Only African country that remained independent during colonial rule was Ethiopia.
- UAE comprises of 7 states.
- Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980.
- Protectorate state of world is Bhutan.
- Temple of Tooth (Budha's tooth) is at Kandy.
- Napoleon was exiled to St: Helena in Mediterranean in 1814-15.
- Leif Eriesson reaced North America.
- Columbus discovered South America in 1494.
- Sir Hugh Willoighby & Richard Chancellor discovered White Sea and ocean route to Russia.
- Wiiliam Janszoon discovered Australia.
- Abel Taman discovered Newzealand, Tongo & Fiji in 1642.
- Confucianism is found in China & Taiwan.
- Jesus Christ was born at Bethalhem, Jerusalem.
- Gautam Siddharta Buddha was born in Nepal.
- Shintoism is in Japan.
- Octavian established Roman Empire in 27 B.C.
- Mughals ruled India for 331 years.
- Opium war waged from 1839-42 b/w China & Britain.
- Boston Tea Party event is related to American Independence.
- First WW lasted for 4 years.
- Germany was defeated by England in a naval fight in 1916 in battle of Jutland.
- Shortes ever war fought that lasted for 6 days Arab-Israel war.
- First civil war among Muslims was battle of Jamal.
- In 1845 British defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore in the battle of Sabraon.
- Where can you find London bridge today: USA (Arizona)
- Which animal lays eggs: Duck billed platypus
- What do deciduous trees do Lose their leaves in winter
- How many feet in a fathom Six
- Christopher Columbus sailed in the Nina - Pinta and Santa Maria
- Which leader died in St Helena: Napoleon Bonaparte
- What does ring a ring a roses refer to: The Black Death
- What would you do with a maris piper: Eat it - it's a potato
- What is the currency of Austria: Schilling
- What is the Islamic equal to the red cross: Red Crescent
- What are Munroes: Mountains in Scotland
- What does an alopecia sufferer lack Hair
- What is a baby rabbit called Kit or Kitten
- Which country had The Dauphin as a ruler France
- What is a Winston Churchill Cigar
- Who or what lives in a formicarium Ants
- It's a flock of sheep what's a group of owls called Parliament
- What animal would you find in a form- Hare
- John browe minnoch (1941-83) of USA was the heaviest man. He weighted 635 kgs.
- The first product to have a bar code was Wrigley's gum.
- The Mona Lisa has no eyebrows. It was the fashion in Renaissance Florence to shave them off.
- The cigarette lighter was invented before the match
- Every drop of seawater contains approximately 1 billion gold atoms
- The US national anthem actually has three verses, but everyone just knows the first one.
- The total combined weight of the world's ant population is heavier than the weight of the human population.
- Buckingham Palace in England has over six hundred rooms
- The winter of 1932 was so cold that Niagara Falls froze completely solid
- Butterflies taste with their feet
- One of the countries through which equator passes is: Malaysia
- Clocks, which moves with the velocities comparable with the velocity of light, run: with zero velocity
- Humming bird belongs to a category called: Endotherm
- PERT is a technique used for which one of the following? Project Management
- Han myung has become the first woman prime minister of South Korea.
- At which international film festival is the 'Golden Lion' awarded to the best film? Venice Film Festival
- Which of the following planets takes nearly the same time for a rotation on its own axis, as does the Earth? Mars
- Who was the founder of the Asiatic Society? William Jones
- Fortis Hospitals chain is an enterprise of Ranbaxy
- The major natural regions of the world are delineated primarily on the basis of temperature, rainfall and cultivated vegetation
- The agreement between India and China, by which both accepted *Panchsheel* as the basis of their relations, was signed in 1954
- Which of the following territories of India was/were invaded by China on November 19, 1962? Ladakh and NEFA
- Deflation is contraction in volume of money or credit that results in a decline of price level
- Which one of the following is not allied to Geophysical Sciences? Palaeontology
- Photophobia is abnormal intolerance of light
- The conservation of hawks and owls is important to mankind chiefly because these birds eat many harmful rodents
- The plane of the earth's equator were not inclined to the plane of
- In which city was the famous black hole: Calcutta
- If you had rubella what would you have caught: German Measles

- La Giaconda is better known as what: Mona Lisa
- Eric Arthur Blaire was the real name of which author: George Orwell
- Which country do Sinologists study: China
- What is Orchesis - either professional or amateur: Art of Dancing
- Whose autobiography was The long walk to Freedom: Nelson Mandela
- Clyde Tonbaugh discovered what planet in 1930: Pluto
- Which chess piece could be a member of the church: Bishop
- Which American state is nicknamed The Diamond State: Delaware
- What martial arts name means gentle way: Judo
- Kimberlite contains what precious item: Diamonds
- Which country introduced the worlds first diesel loco in 1912: Germany
- What animals name translates as water horse: Hippopotamus
- Which two metals are alloyed to make pewter: Tin and Lead
- What is the longest river in Italy: Po
- Oil seed rape belongs to which plant family: Mustard
- Zambia and Zimbabwe used to be called what: Rhodesia
- What is the staple food of one third of the worlds population: Rice
- What digit does not exist in Roman Numerals: Zero
- Who was nicknames The desert Fox (both Names): Erwin Rommel
- Which European country is divided into areas called Cantons: Switzerland
- Who created Tarzan (all names) in 1914: Edgar Rice Burroughs
- Who is the only American president elected unopposed: George Washington
- Which countries men use the most deodorant: Japan
- What was the first credit card: Diners Club
- Which country made the worlds first feature film in 1906: Australia Story of Kelly gang
- Where is the worlds largest gold depository: Federal reserve bank Manhattan
- What is 6 inches bigger in Summer: Eiffel tower
- Which 1956 film caused riots in cinemas: Rock around the clock
- From what language does the word alphabet come: Greek - alpha beta
- What was the first film made in cinemascope: The robe
- A pearmain is what type of fruit: Apple
- What did God create on the fifth day (both): Sea creatures and birds
- What were the first false teeth made from: Ivory
- Which leader lives in the Potola: Dalai Lama
- Which country invented the concentration camp: Britain - Boer war
- Scotopic people can do what: See in the dark
- What is the most critical thing keeping bananas fresh transport: Temperature not below 13 C 55F
- What city has Kogoshima as its airport: Tokyo
- What is a baby whale called: Calf
- On what is the Mona Lisa painted: Wood
- Which bird turns it head upside down to eat: Flamingo
- Who rode a horse called Bucephalus: Alexander the Great
- Who invented popcorn: American Indians
- For what is spirits of salt another name: Hydrochloric acid
- What flower is the symbol of secrecy: Rose
- What is the white trail behind a jet plane made from: Ice Crystals
- If you were doing vaccimulgence what doing: Milking a cow
- Who was the Greek goddess of love: Aphrodite
- What is the only creature that can turn its stomach inside out: Starfish
- What is the worlds most popular green vegetable: Lettuce
- Which country had the first women MPs 19 in 1907: Finland
- Which Mediterranean countries orchestra is bigger than its army Monaco
- Where can you buy a copy of Penguin News: Falkland Islands
- Which African country was founded by Americans: Liberia
- What was Britain called - before it was Britain: Albion
- What part of a frog do you rub to hypnotise it: Its belly
- What was the first gramophone record made from: Tinfoil
- which famous person invented the cat flap: Isaac Newton
- What was invented by Dr Albert Southwick in 1881: Electric chair
- Where would you find line of Mars - Girdle of Venus: Palm - lines in Palmistry
- What do Ombrophobes fear: Rain
- Who landed on Timor Island after being cast adrift: Captain Bligh
- A C-Curity was the original name of what common object: Zip Fastener
- What does ludo mean (literally): I Play
- An elephant has 400000 what in its trunk: Muscles
- What colour is cerulean: Deep Blue
- What does Zip stand for in the American Zip Code: Zone Improvement Plan
- Percy Shaw invented what in 1934: Cats eyes
- Which acid was first prepared from distilled red ants: Formic acid
- Milton lost which sense: Sight
- Eiffel designed the Eiffel tower - what was his first name: Gustave
- The Koh-i-Nor is a famous diamond - what does the name mean: Mountain of Light
- What was Britain's first colony (annexed in 1583): Newfoundland
- A skulk is a group of which animals: Foxes
- Who was the Goddess of the rainbow: Iris
- Who was the first actor to appear on cover of Time magazine: Charlie Chaplin
- In which country did the turnip originate: Greece
- Which animals can live longest without water: Rats
- Which fruit contains the most protein: Avocado
- In sailing ship days who often acted as the ships doctor: Cook
- A muster is a group of which birds: Peacocks
- Which country grew the first Orange: China
- Gossima was the original name of what game: Table Tennis
- A kindle is the name for a group of what young animals: Kittens
- Minerva is the Goddess of what: Wisdom

- One person every 6 seconds dies from what: Contaminated water diseases
- The length of what is approximately 1/10th circumference of earth: Great wall of China
- USA has most airports which country has second most: Australia
- In 1829 Walter Hunt invented what common item: Safety Pin
-
- Who invented punched cards used in early computing 1880s: Herman Hollerith
- 1500 paces was what Roman measurement: League
- Who gave the UN the land in NY to build their HQ: John D Rockerfeller
- Which writer coined the word Cyberspace in 1984: William Gibson –Neuromancer
- What is the oldest known infectious disease: Leprosy
- What was invented in 1855 45 years later than it was needed: Can Opener
- Trypanophobia is fear of Inoculations – Injections
- Chogori is better know by what boring name: K2
- Which country has the worlds biggest (on land) National Park: Canada – Wood Buffalo 17300s ml
- What was Edison's first practical invention: Tick a Tape for stockmarket
- Which company invented the transistor radio in 1952: Sony
- What metal impurity makes rubies red and emeralds green: Chromium
- What is dittology: Double meaning
- Which country invented the mariners compass: China
- How was Alexander the Greats body preserved: In large jar of honey
- What was invented 1903 - patented 1906 G C Beilder: Photocopier
- What country consumes the most coal each year: China
- What does soviet mean: Workers Council
- In which city is the worlds oldest museum - Ashmolian 1679: Oxford
- To what family does the hippopotamus belong: Pig
- In which city is the worlds oldest tennis court from 1496: Paris
- Who said Politics is the art of the possible 11 Aug 1867: Otto Von Bismarck
- In which country did Turkeys originate: USA
- What colour is worn for funerals in Egypt: Yellow
- An Arab horse has less what than other horses: Bones - one vertebra less
- In what country did red onions originate: Italy
- What job did Ernest Hemmingway do in WW1: Ambulance Driver
- What was the name of the Roman God of sleep-Somnos
- What is the name of the four holy books of the Hindus-The Vedas
- What animal always gives birth to same sex twins-Armadillo
- What colour is named after a battle fought in Italy in 1859-Magenta
- What does the name Ghengis Khan mean-Very Mighty Ruler
- What is the most common disease in the world-Dental Caries
- Which country was the first to make seat belts compulsory-Czechoslovakia
- A young what is called an Eyas-Hawk
- In a Gynocracy - who rules- Women
- What type of animal is a markhor-Wild Goat
- What is the last book of the Bible-Revelations
- What historical event was referred to as Black 47-Irish Potato Famine
- Tempera uses water and Egg Yoke paint with.
- Cannon company developed the Laser Printer
- The name of which countries capital means good air-Argentina – Buenos Aires
- Which dictator preferred 50,000 rifles to 50,000 votes-Benito Mussolini
- What country was once named New France- Canada
- In which country were modern banknotes first used-Sweden
- What does the syrinx help a bird to do-Sing
- What food item in French literally means twice cooked-Biscuit
- The Titanic has a sister ship - name it-The Olympic
- Halcyon is the poetic name for which bird-Kingfisher
- Which country invented French fried potatoes-Belgium
- The word bungalow comes from which language-Hindi
- What is the Japanese Shinkasen-High speed Train
- What is a travelator-Horizontal Escalator
- Where was Napoleon born-Ajaccio -Corsican capitol
- In the wild what animal pollinates banana plants-Bats
- What colour is the Black Box carried in aircraft-Orange
- Allium Sativum is better known as what-Garlic
- What was Madam Curie's husbands name-Pierre
- The USA president lives in the White House - Who Blue House-President South Korea
- What does an aronophobe fear -Internet
- Which world famous landmark is found on Mount Lee? The Hollywood Sign
- The name of which Indian city means Village of Boiled Beans -Bangalore
- What county has its map on its flag-Cyprus
- Lucknow is a city in India - and what other country-Canada
- What invention was nicknamed the Noisy Serpent in 1902-Vacuum Cleaner
- What country has a regiment of bicycle mounted soldiers-Switzerland
- Amaxophobia is the fear of what-Riding in a vehicle
- Which animal has legs but cant walk- Hummingbird
- In what city 1985 was the worlds first computer museum opened-Boston
- Skeleton is derived from Greek - what is its literal translation Dried Up
- Edward Hunter USA Journalist invented what term Korean war-Brainwashing
-
- What word in English has the most definitions-Set
- Desire for more cows is the translation what Sanskrit word-War - same in English
- What is the most mentioned name in the Bible-David - Jesus is second
- What is a spermologer interested in-Trivia

- What is 2000 in Roman Numerals-MM
- What is the sacred animal of Thailand-White Elephant
- We have all heard Hari Krishna - what does Krishna mean-Dark as a cloud
- Feline cats - Bovine Cows - Aquiline what -Eagle
- What animal is the symbol of long life in Korea-Deer
- What animal was the symbol of freedom in ancient Rome-Cat
- Time Magazine named what as the Man of the Year 1982-The Computer
- What animals teeth were used as knife blades by the Indians-Beaver
- If you were studying latrology what would you be studying-Science of Medicine
- The United Nations in New York were originally where-San Francisco
- In what country is the northernmost point of Africa-Tunisia
- In what film - Charlie Chaplain have his first speaking part 1940-The Great Dictator
- What Prophet in the Bible had a talking donkey-Balaam
- What common word comes from the Latin for who are you-Quiz
- Napoleon had a fear of what - Aelurophobia-Cats
- If you graduate with a degree in music what colour tassel wear-Pink
- In the Bible who built the ancient city of Babylon-Nimrod
- What was the first day of the year in the Roman calendar-25th March
- What does Karaoke literally mean-Empty Orchestra
- In what country did stamp collecting start -France
- Where do the White and Blue Niles join-Khartoum - in Sudan
- What are young bats called-Pups
- What plant has flowers but no leaves-Cactus
- Who was the Roman Goddess of peace-Pax
- What is a baby squirrel called-Kit or Kitten
- If you are born in March what is your Flower-Violet
- What is the only word in English that ends in mt-Dreamt
- What country has a Bible on its flag-Dominican Republic
- What is the only number in English that has letters in alpha order-Forty
- What is the name for 100th of a second-A Jiffy
- 10% (by weight) of the worlds land animals are what species-Ants
- The milk of what creature will not curdle-Camel
- What do cockroaches do every fifteen minutes-Fart
- Noah's Ark had two of everything including what feature-Windows
- The Invisible Empire is better known as what-Klu Klux Klan
- The word vinegar come from French meaning what-Sour Wine
- In Saudi Arabia by law women may not become what-A Doctor
- Most blue eyed cats are what-Deaf
- The name of which animal means does not drink-Koala
- Collective Nouns - a Convocation of what-Eagles
- In proportion which animal has the largest eye-Cat
- Collective Nouns - a Cast of what -Falcons
- What European countries flag is square-Switzerland
- What is an octothrope-The # symbol
- Tigers have stripped fur - what colour is their skin-Stripped
- What bird has the most feathers per square inch-Penguin
- A dog is canine - what animal is ovine-Sheep
- A cat is feline - what animal is murine-Mouse or Rat
- The Golden Rain is the common name of what tree-Laburnum
- What countries nation anthem is Land of Two Rivers-Iraq
- Queen Alexandria's is the worlds largest what-Butterfly 1 foot wing
- Collective nouns - A train of what -Camels
- Who said "The child is the father of the man"-Wordsworth
- Collective nouns - a streak of what-Tigers
- There are over 130000 species of what on earth-Butterflies
- Azote was the original name of what element-Nitrogen
- What animals cannot swim-Gorillas
- The UIT govern what sport-International shooting union
- There are more telephones than people in what city-Washington USA
- If you landed at Arlanda airport where would you be-Stockholm Sweden
- What country declared itself first atheist state in 1967-Albania – banned religion
- What is the Roman numerals for 3000-MMM
- What are Jean Bernard, Pierre St-Martin and Berger in France-Worlds deep caves
- Dallol Ethiopia has what claim to fame-Worlds hottest
- Average place 94-Where are Bay of Heats and Bay of Dew Sinus Aestuum – Roris-Near side of Moon
- What is Canada's oldest city founded in 1608-Quebec
- Narcotics comes from the Greek - what it literally mean-Electric eels - put on foreheads
- Siddhartha Gautama became better known as who-Buddha
- Where was Ice Cream invented- China
- What was Socrates wife's name-Xanthippe
- What order of insects contains the most species-Beetles
- What is Rice Paper made from-A Tree - The Rice Paper Tree pith
- What is Nelson Mandela's middle name-Rolihlahla
- Tenzin Gyatso became what in 1937-Dali Lama
- In what country was Mother Theresa born-Albania
- Reykjavik translates into what-Smoky Bay
- What is Christmas Disease-Mild Haemophilia
- What US state is the magnolia state-Mississippi
- 72% of what country is covered by forest- Finland
- On what are the worlds smallest paintings painted- Pin Heads
- What city used to be known as Bytown-Ottawa
- The Red Rose City has what more common name in Jordan-Petra
- Who does a Filicide kill-Son or Daughter
- What was the first country to recognise the US as independent-Morocco
- And what country won it-Sweden
- What is the worlds most widely eaten fish- Herring
- What was the name of the first presidential aircraft -Sacred Cow
- What flower is the symbol of culture-The Lotus
- Phalacrophobia is the fear of what-Going Bald
- In what prison did Nelson Mandela spend 19 of 27 years in jail-Robben Island
- What is Virga-Rain the don't reach ground

- A Pullicologist is an expert in what-Fleas
- What colour is caffeine- White powder
- In what country would you buy Kingfisher lager-India
- Name Australia's highest mountain-Mount Kosciusko
- What was Napoleons mothers name-Laticia
- In what language was The Communist Manifesto written- German
- Monology is the study of what-Stupidity
- What country is the worlds oldest functioning democracy- Iceland
- What country consumes the most fish per capita-Japan
- If you suffered from pyrexia what have you got-Fever
- Nine inches in nautical measure is called what- A Span
- What country drink the most milk per capita-Iceland
- Where was volleyball invented-France
- What is mosquitoes main food-Nectar from flowers
- What killed half the US soldiers in WW1-1918 Flu Epidemic
- What is the opposite of Plenum-Vacuum
- Where was the worlds first oil well drilled-Pennsylvania
- Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash-Orville Wright
- There is one gallon of water in every cubic mile of what-Fog
- What capital city translates as Capital City in the native tongue- Seoul - South Korea
- What food are astronauts prohibited before a mission Beans - Farts damage spacesuits
- What does a myrmecologist study-Ants
- Women do it twice as often as men - what-Blink
- First man to set foot on all five continents- Captain Cook
- What gives onions their distinctive smell- Sulphur - taken in when growing
- What animals name comes from the Sanskrit to steal-Mouse – Musha
- What is a Winter Banana-A variety of Apple
- Where are the glasshouse mountains- Queensland Australia
- Mesopotamia means- Between two Rivers
- Only three Angels are named in Bible Gabriel Michael and who- Lucifer
- What animals name translate from Arabic as He who walks fastGiraffe – from Xirapha
- What is in the Red Data Book- Endangered Species
- Who wrote the book - Call of the Wild-Jack London
- What is the name of the scale measuring depth of coma (GCS)- Glasgow Coma Scale
- Which 19th century battle UK / USA fought after peace signed- Battle of New Orleans
- What place is nicknamed "The City of Lilies"-Florence
- In what literary work would you find the yahoos- Gulliver's Travels
- What place was nicknamed "The Pearl of the Orient"-Manilla - Philippines
- Operation Dracula in WWII freed what city-Rangoon Burma
- What countries name translates as lion mountains- Sierra Leone
- In WW2 what was the German codename for invasion of Russia-Barberossa
- FIDE govern what game -Chess
- The density of what is measured on the Rngelmann scale- Smoke
- Who would be scored on the Apgar scale- Newborn Babies
- Geographical dividing line N/S Korea-38th Parallel
- First American state to enter the union 7 Dec 1787- Delaware Pennsylvania second
- Old man in The Old Man and the Sea named Santiago
- Unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell - Decibel
- What nationality was first person in space not US or RussianCzech – Vladimir Remek Soyuz 28
- Inspecting Galvaynes Groove tells you what- Age of horse – it's on its teeth
- First space probe to land on the moon 13 Sept 1959 Luna 2
- What fish has its head at right angles to its body- Sea Horse
- In what country is the worlds largest pyramid Mexico – Quetzalcoatl
- What city was known as Christiana until 1925- Oslo – Sweden
- What sea is directly north of Poland- Baltic sea
- What is the name of the cranial bone just above your ear Temporal
- Who led the Soviets when they invaded Hungary in 1956 Nikita Khruschcev
- In astronomy what are rapidly rotating neutron stars called Pulsars
- The word Atom comes from the Greek meaning what Indestructible
- What part of the body is most bitten by insects The Foot
- 90% of bird species are Monogamous.
- Countries on 2 continents Russia Turkey (Asia Europe) and Egypt - Africa and Asia
- Male crabs known as Jimmies
- In WW2 the Germans launched operation Bernhard – what Counterfeit British Notes
- Kangaroos and Emus can't do what-Walk backwards
- What country had three presidents - in the same day-Mexico
- There are 300 distinct different types of what food-Honey
- What country has three capital cities Admin Legislate Judicial- South Africa
- Countries name means Place where one struggles with God- Israel
- Ecuador was named after who / what-The Equator
- The Davis Strait lies between Canada and where-Greenland
- Children take SATs what does SAT stand for-Standard assessment tasks
- A lion and a sword appear on what countries flag-Sri Lanka
- What animals are likely to die first from global warming-Polar Bears
- In the 19th century what was known as inheritance powder- Arsenic – as poison
- What animal has the most taste buds over 27000-Catfish
- What is sometimes nicknamed Adams Profession-Gardener
- What profession makes regular use of vibrators-Potters - remove air from clay
- What part of the body ages the fastest-The Hands
- What is the word Taxi short for-Taximeter
- In medicine what is nicknamed a blue pipe-A Vein
- What sport was called The Royal Sport-Cock Fighting

- What cities underground has the most stations-New York
- Name the Hong Kong stock exchange-Hang Seng
- What is a bandy bandy-A Snake
- What is the fastest creature raced for sport-Pigeon
- The New Testament originally written in what language-Greek
- What is the only Christian country in Asia-The Philippines
- A snake has only one lung.
- Canaan Banana was the first president of where-Zimbabwe
- What hairs are the last to lose their colour with age-Eyelashes
- The Black Death came to England from what port-Calais
- What is the currency of Egypt-The Pound
- The town of Banana in Queensland is named after what-A huge bullock
- After English what's the most widely used language on the net-German
- Two thirds of the worlds geysers are found where-Yellowstone Park
- Where were the worlds first paved streets-Rome 170 bc
- The word Angel derives from the Greek meaning what-Messenger
- Name the first film to have its sequel released in the same year-King Kong - Son of Kong
- What's unusual about the moons of Uranus-Named Shakespeare characters
- What colour is the number 10 on 10 Downing street-White
- What Olympic event was dropped in 1920-Tug of War -1900 to 1920
- The average child wears out 730 by age ten 730 what-Crayons
- What nation invented the toilet seat- Egyptian
- What is an onychophagist- A nail biter.
- Woman's are faster than men's, they usually have more Heartbeats.
- The electric light first available product what's second-Electric Oven
- What's the only city today split in two by a wall-Nicosia Cyprus
- What is the Latin word for poison-Virus
- In medicine what is an Anomaloscope used for-Test for colour blindness
- In what sport would you find a Tell Tale-Squash - Tin strip ball can't hit
- What is the most redesigned appliance in the world-Telephone Handset
- In Tennis where is the Australian Open played-Flinders Park
- What was the first sport to be filmed-Boxing by Thomas Edison 1894
- What is measured on the Torro scale-Tornados
- Satan is Lucifer but what does Lucifer mean-The Light Bearer
- What does a Grabatologist collect-Ties
- What country has two AK47 assault rifles on it's flag-Mozambique
- The Arabs call it Al-Maghrib what do we call it-morocco
- In what country did tulips originate-Persia
- Where would you find a Dry Bible: Heart chamber of a Ruminant
- Which mammal has the fewest teeth- Armadillo - none
- An IVP is used to detect what medical condition- Kidney Stones- Intravenuspylorigram
- What colour is iridium-Steel Grey
- What's the worlds longest rail journey made no train change Moscow Peking
- Who was called The Man of Destiny-Napoleon Bonaparte
- What word is derived from the Arabic mawsim meaning season Monsoon
- Sicily is the traditional source of which element- Sulphur
- Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- Queen Elizabeth 1st
- What city is at the mouth of the Menam river-Bangkok
- Ireland and New Zealand are the only countries that lack what Native Snakes
- Who named a city after his horse Bucephalus? Alexander the Great
- In Hindu philosophy what does Yoga literally mean- Union
- Who was the founder of Judaism-Abraham
- Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea- Black Sea
- What is a Fata Morgana- Type of Mirage
- What is or was the capitol of Hong Kong- Victoria
- What creature can live up to one year without eating? Bedbug
- The word Sofa comes from the Arabic meaning Bench.
- Which plant gets its name from the Persian for turban? Tulip
- What celestial body gets its name from the Greek long haired Comet
- What are the Roman numerals for 505- DV
- In WW1 what were Lucifer's- Matches
- In Animal Farm what was the name of the farm- Manor Farm
- Where was pizza first invented Milan
- In what country did the Sabines live- Italy
- Operation Thunderbolt was the nickname given to which raid: Israeli raid on Entebbe
- The cast iron plant is another name for which pot plantn Aspidistra
- The word Mongol means what in Mongolian- Brave
- In the USA what is Marine One- Presidents Helicopter
- Name the first teddy bear in space- Mishka 1980 Olympic mascot
- Which acid dissolves glass- Hydrofluoric Acid
- What is a half of a half of a half of a half- A Sixteenth
- Airman T E Shaw in WW2 was better known as who- T E Laurence of Arabia
- Hydrosis is the medical term for what -Sweating
- What does per capita literally mean- Per Head
- What country used the ringgit as currency- Malaysia
- On a standard rainbow what colour is on the inside of the curve Violet
- What animal stands for the longest period- African Elephant over 50 years
- Who was the father of Alexander the Great- Philip II of Macedon
- Which country makes the most films per year- India
- In what does a steganographer write messages- Invisible ink
- The martial art tai quon do translates literally as what Kick Art Way
- Who wrote "To err is human to forgive divine" Alexander Pope essay on criticism
- What is the capital of Panama- Panama

- Name the Capital of the Ukraine-Kiev
- In Bradshaws you would find information about what-Railways
- Which countries leader was an extra in Hollywood-Fidel Castro
- BOZ was the penname if which writer-Charles Dickens
- Which spice comes in hands -Ginger
- In the Old Testament what is the first book of Moses-Genesis - first 5 all Moses books
- What is the literal meaning of the title Viceroy-In place of the King
- What word describes one tenth of a nautical mile-Cable
- Men are ten times more likely than women to have what-Colour Blindness
- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- Oil is the most traded product in the world what is the second-Coffee
- What animals evidence is admissible in US courts-A Bloodhound
- Which country in the world produces the most mangos-India
- 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit-Hectare
- The word philosophy comes from Greek literally meaning what Love of wisdom
- In computing what does EPOS stand for-Electronic Point of Sale
- Vanilla is part of which plant family-Orchids
- Name woman set up free birth control clinic in Holloway in 1920 Marie Stopes
- The Wright brothers made aircraft but what was their other job: Bicycle manufacturers
- Which city is the capital of Tuscany-Florence
- What is the opposite of nocturnal -Diurnal
- What fruit does not ripen after picking-Pineapple
- What country consumes the most coffee per capita 25 Lb-Finland
- In the animal kingdom what creatures are in the order—Chiroptera-Bats
- What would you do with a wandering sailor-Plant it it's a plant
- Germans call a WW1 sea fight Battle of Skagerrak what in UK Battle of Jutland
- Sand, Soda and what are the main ingredients of glass-Limestone
- What colour are the seats in the House of Lords-Red - Commons green
- If a doctor gave you an Ishihara test what is he testing-for Colour blindness
- Only one miracle is mentioned in all four gospels what is it: Feeding of 5000
- What is the official language of Cuba-Spanish
- What new invention was shown to Queen Victoria 14 Jan 1878:The telephone
- A horses height is measured from the ground to what part Withers - base of neck crest line
- Who was the last Emperor of France-Napoleon III
- What country does China have its longest land border with: Mongolia
- Where are a whales nipples -On its back
- What is measured in units called jnd-Sensitivity Just Noticeable difference
- A napiform thing is shaped like what-A turnip
- What was the first country in 1824 to legalise Trade Unions-Britain
- What is the worlds longest insect-Borneo stick insect
- The angel shark has what other name-The monkfish
- Which creatures communicate by touch, smell and dance-Bees
- In which country did the study of geometry originate -Egypt
- What was the capitol of Russia before Moscow-Saint Petersburg
- And who designed it-Michelangelo
- What does the DIN number mean on photographic film-Speed of film
- In the body what do the Islets of Langerhans do-Secrete Insulin
- What capitol is on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha-Quito Ecuador
- What is embolia-Hesitations in speech
- Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
- What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia-Victoria falls
- In WW2 what kind of aircraft was a horsa-A glider
- A newborn bactrian camel has how many humps- None
- Where is the worlds largest mine-Carletonville South Africa
- In the Sikh religion what is kesh-Uncut hair or beard
- At Waterloo who commanded the Prussian troops: Marshal Blucher
- Which bird is the symbol of the Royal Society Protection Birds Avocet
- Which microbe produces alcohol-Yeast - alcohol is yeast piss
- In WW2 in what French city did the Germans surrender- Reims
- What was Ghandi's profession- Lawyer
- Which is the oldest walled city in the world- Jericho
- What does Magna Carta literally mean- Great Charter
- Who built the worlds first film studio- Thomas Alva Edison
- The word nylon is made up from what- New York – London
- What country is coffee originally from- Ethiopia
- What is the currency of Turkey- Lira
- What does CMOS stand for in a computer- Complimentary metalOxide semi-conductor
- Which worlds city is known as The Golden City: Prague Czech
- Which country contains every type of climate in the world: New Zealand
- In what country was the paperclip invented-Norway
- Where is the only digital rolex watch in the world: Wimbledon centre court
- Where were the original loopholes- Castle walls – arrow firing slits
- What religious leaders name means Sign of God: Ayatollah
- In which country is the Nokia company based- Finland
- What is unique about the pistol star- Brightest in sky
- The Afghan Taliban use which colour of flag- White
- What was Queen Victoria's first name- Alexandria
- In Sanskrit it means House of Snow - what does-Himalayas
- What was the White House formerly known as - Executive Mansion
- Which is the only Middle Eastern county without a desert? Lebanon
- Who invented the word pandemonium- John Milton – capitol of hell
- Which companies name translates as abundant fields: Toyota

- What is the hole in a pencil sharpener called- Chuck
- What is the meaning of Ghandi- Grocer
- What is the most chemically complex food - over 300 chemicals Chocolate.
- Which building material gets its name from Arabic for the brick Adobe
- Russia has one but the US has at least six – what: Places called Moscow
- What was Helen Keller's first word- Water
- Which country consumes the most chicken per capita: Saudi Arabia
- What was the distress call before SOS- CQD - come quick Danger
- What does Honolulu mean in Hawaiian- Sheltered Harbour
- Which fruit is the symbol of hospitality- Pineapple
- Which city is built on 118 islands- Venice
- In WW1 what warning device was on the top of Eiffel Tower: Parrots
- What is sometimes referred to as Zulu time- Greenwich mean time
- Nylon was invented in 1934 what product first used it: Toothbrush
- Before 1687 clocks never had what- Minute hands
- What was the most bombed place in WW2- Malta
- The word Utopia from Greek means what-Nowhere
- Which vegetable is 91% water - Cabbage
- Which English word comes from the French for candle: Chandelier
- In which European capitol city is a cannon fired at 1.00 pm daily Edinburgh
- Worldwide most capitol cities begin with which letter- B
- What creature is the symbol of medicine- Snake
- Which vegetable is also a flower- Broccoli
- What nationality was Cleopatra- Greek
- A university has a campus what does it literally mean: A Field
- What does the name Dracula mean in Romanian: Son of the Devil
- Whose name translates as Emperor of all-Genghis Khan
- Which country was the first to issue parking tickets: France
- Name the first war submarine invented by David Bushnell it sank Turtle
- In which city was Galileo born- Pisa
- The most common name in the world is Mohammed.
- Cats have over one hundred vocal sounds, dogs only have about ten
- There was once an undersea post office in the Bahamas
- There are more chickens than people in the world
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low-grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet: Ben Franklin
- The scientist who discovered water. Belinda Mooney
- The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet: William Gilbert
- The splitting of water during _ Oxidative phosphorylation _ has produced all of the oxygen that you breathe.
- Edible part of tomato is whole fruit.
- One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
- First world war was begun on 1914 A.D. and Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as the greatest war.
- Columbus discovered America on 1492 A.D.
- The Royal Majesty ship Queen Elizabeth (UK) is the largest pessenger ship in the world. It is 314 metres long and 36 metres wide.
- The Cambodian language is a language, which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- Jericho, situated in the Jorden valley is the oldest town of the world.
- The maximum ever temperature of 136.4 F was recorded on september 13,1922 in the city Azizia (Libya) and The minimum temperature of -129.6 F was recorded in the town of Vostok near Antarctica on 24th august, 1960.
- The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of Cherapoonje. 366,14 inches rain fell there during the month of july 1861.
- Sierra Leone has the lowest GDP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- The Umayyad Dynasty (661-750 A.D) was the first Muslim dynasty.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- According to the Forbcs magazine, there were 311 individual billionaires in the world.out of these, 108 belonged to USA, 44 belonged to Germany and 34 were Japanese.
- The earth is the densest planet of universe .It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
- La Paz, capital city of Bolivia (south america), is situated at an altitude of 3631 metres (12087 feet) from the sea level.
- The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- The present palace of sultan of Brunei in the capital city of Bandar Seri Begawan consisting of 1788 rooms is the largest palace.
- Mahavira (founder of Jainism) and Gautama Buddha (founder of Buddism) were contemporaries and flourished in India in the 6th century B.C.
- The three pyramids of eqypt were built from 2700 to 2500 B.C.; these are tombs of Khufu, khafra and menkaura.
- The Great Wall of China was completed in 204 B.C.it is 1500 miles long. Its average height is 25 feet and about 12 feet wide at the top.
- The city Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by romolus.
- The Muslim rule of Spain lasted from 711 to 1492 A.D.
- The statue of liberty (newyork) was installed in 1886.It is 151 feet one inch high from the base to torch.
- The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15` longtitude wide. the longitudinal meridian passing through greenwich,England is the starting point and is called the prime meridian.
- Christopher Columbus discovered Bahamas on 12 Oct 1492 A.D.

- The world famous golden gate bridge is located in San francisco (usa).
- Russia invaded Afghanistan on Dec 27,1979.
- Hongkong was returned to china on July 1,1997.
- Eritrea became an independent state on May 24,1993.
- A billion contain 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes, a quadrillion 15 zeroes, a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
- One inch is equal to 2.5400 cms and one mile is equal to 1.6093 kms.
- About half of the world population speaks indo-european languages. The Indo-European branch to which English belongs is Germanic.
- The original inhabitants of USA are known as Red Indians.
- Out of the 193 sovereign independent nations of the world 147 are republics and other 46 are under personal rules (14 kings,1 emperor,3 queens,7 hereditary sheikhs,1 grand duke,2 sultans,1 constitutional monarch etc).
- Gwadar became a part of Pakistan on September 9,1958.
- All India mulim league was formulated on December 30,1906 and first president was Sir Agha Khan.
- Afghanistan got independence on 19th Aug 1919.
- Air conditioner invented by "willis H. carrier"U.S. in 1902.
- Camera (photographic) has been invented by "Joseph N. Niepce"France in 1822.
- Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- "Braille system" is used for the education of Blind.
- Lousis Braille of France made it possible for the blind to read and write.
- Blue color has shortest wavelength
- Protein is a natural polymer
- The paper currency first introduce by china
- Redwood or Giant Sempervirens is the tallest tree in the world . It rises up to a height of 111 metres (366 feets).
- Pakistan-Afghanistan border ' Durand line ' was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand and Afghanistan`s ruler Abdur rehman khan.
- Asian Development Bank was established on 16th Jan 1999.
- Radcliff was a lawyer by profession.
- In 1945, Hiroshima was the first city Atom bomb dropped.
- Leo Tolstoy was the political guru of Gandhi.
- South Africa is the country, which has three capitals.
- All-india Muslim league was established in 1906 and Quaid-e-azam joined in 1913.
- The lowest per capita income in the Muslim world is of Somalia.
- United Nations spends a lion`s share of its budget on Refugees rehabilitations
- A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as “peninsula ".
- The density of population usually measured in person per sq. km
- The Eifel tower was built by Alexander Eiffel
- The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant
- The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz
- The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln
- The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil
- The name of Alexander's horse was Beucephalus
- Singapore was founded by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
- The famous British one-eyed Admiral was Nelson
- The most famous painting of Pablo Picasso was Guermica
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- The sculptor of the statue of Liberty was Federick Auguste Bartholdi
- John F.Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harry Oswald
- The first British University to admit women for degree courses was London University
- The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
- The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival
- Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus
- The title of Desert Fox was given to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel
- The word `Quiz' was coined by Jim Daly Irishman
- The original meaning of `Quiz' was Trick
- Adolf Hitler was born in Austria
- In the year 1811,Paraguay became independent from Spain
- The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Wynney
- Napoleon suffered from alurophobia which means Fear of cats
- Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- The famous painting `Mona Lisa'is displayed at Louvre museum, Paris
- The earlier name for tomato was Love apple
- The famous words `Veni Vidi Vici'were said by Julius Caesar
- Disneyland is located in California, USA
- Archimedes was born in Sicily
- The famous General Motors company was founded by William Durant
- The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy
- The White House was painted white to Hide fire damage
- "History is Bunk"was said by Henry Ford
- The term ``astrology' literally means Star Speech
- Togo is situated in Africa
- The first ruler who started war games for his soldiers was Genghis Khan
- The first talkie feature film in USA was The Jazz Singer
- The name of the large clock on the tower of the House of Parliament in London is called Big Ben
- Prado museum is located in Madrid
- The number of keys in an ordinary piano is Eighty eight
- `Man is a Tool Making Animal' was said by Benjamin Franklin
- The term 'anesthesia'was coined by Oliver Wendell Holmes
- Number of schools of thoughts is 52.
- Farat valley is in Iraq.
- Notre Dom is located in Paris (France), it is a church.
- Jodrell Bank is located in Great Britain; it is famous for its Space Observatory.
- Micronesia is located in Asia.
- Blue Mosque is in Istanbul.
- Bastille was a jail in Paris; it was destroyed during the French Revolution on 14th July 1789.
- Camp David is famous for Camp David Accord, which took place between Egypt and Israel. It is located in USA.

- Jaffna is the headquarters of LTTE guerillas in Sri Lanka.
- Akal Takht is a place of confession of Penance in the Golden Temple complex; it has been the spiritual and temporal seat of authority of Sikh since 1906.
- Hanging garden of Babylon is situated in Baghdad and was planted in 603 B.C; this is included in seven wonder of the world.
- Leaning tower of Pisa, it was built in 12th Century, it is located in Italy.
- Aleppo is located in Syria.
- The famous Empire State Building in located in New York.
- Bermuda Triangle is in Caribbean region.
- Bermuda is the colony of UK.
- Gustav Eiffel, 986 feet high, built Eiffel tower of Paris in 1887-89 now used as a winders station.
- Lumbin is the birthplace of Gautam Budh, it is in Nepal.
- Istana Merdeke is the official residence of President of Indonesia.
- Dehro Dun is located in UP (India), it is famous for its military academy.
- Elysee palace is the name of the residence of France.
- Yellow Stone National Park is in USA.
- Golan Heights are located in Syria.
- The Indonesian island Bali is famous for Temples.
- Great Wall of China can be seen from the moon, the total length of the wall is 1684 miles or 6000 kms; it was built in the reign of Shih Huang-ti (246-210) BC.
- Abu Simbal is the famous temple in Egypt.
- Adam's bridge is 17 miles long line of rock and sand bank between India and Sri Lanka.
- Mermaid Statue is in Copenhagen.
- Temple mount is located in Jerusalem.
- Buland Darwaza is situated near Agra its height is 176 feet.
- Buckingham is located in London; it is the residence of the king or the Queen of Great Britain.
- Olympia is a place with temple of Zeus and Hera.
- Jordan is an Islamic country, which has boundary with many countries.
- Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990.
- Indonesia has 3000 islands.
- Japan is an archipelago.
- Namibia is administrated by South Africa.
- UAE is the federation of 7 Emirates.
- Bosnia Herzegovina became independent on Jan 17, 1996.
- USA president tenure is of 4 years.
- Kosovo mostly consists of Albanian Muslims.
- Baltic States is the name given to the European countries like Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
- Spanish is the official language of Argentina.
- The majority of Japan's Population is by religion Shinto.
- The term Boxer Rebellion is associated with China.
- Philippines comprises of 7000 tropical islands.
- Aukland and Christ Church are the major cities of New Zealand.
- Melbourne is the capital city of Australian city Victoria.
- Berlin was approved as a capital on 20th June 1991.
- Manchester is the city of Great Britain famous for textile industry.
- Toronto is in North America.
- Sao Paulo is the largest city of South America.
- Alexandria is the famous city of Egypt; it is also an important seaport.
- The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- Kobe is a Japanese city and port heavily bombarded in World War-I, serious earthquake hit in 1997.
- Hague is the city of Holland.
- Mauna Loa (USA) is the largest active volcano of the world.
- Robert Mugabe is the personality of Zimbabwe.
- Newton was of English Origin.
- George Bush is 44th US president and 15th to be elected twice.
- Greatest number of space walk (10) is held by Alexander Serebrov of Russia.
- Goethe was German in origin.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- Haroon ur Rashid belonged to Abbasid dynasty.
- Shakespeare was of Great Britain.
- Firdusi was a Persian poet.
- President Roosevelt of USA delivered his famous Four Freedoms speech in 1941.
- 1993, Madam Tansu Cillar became prime minister of Tukey.
- Luther King is associated with the reformation movement.
- Duke of Wellington was of England.
- F.D Roosevelt was elected as president for three times.
- Pablo Picasso was born in Spain and settled in Paris.
- Slobodan Milosevic belonged to Yugoslavia.
- Michael Keamay of USA graduated at the age of 10 years.
- The name of American magnate Rockefeller is related to Iron Industry.
- Famous Lady Helen Keller belonged to US.
- The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe during the Second World War was D.D Eisenhower.
- Ajmeer is fomous for a Sufi saint's tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti.
- Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- Germany remained in grip of allied occupation from 1994 to 1952.
- British rules over India about 90 years.
- Shogun period (1603-1867) is related to Japan.
- There are 5 lending religions in the world.
- Christians faced stiff opposition from Romans.
- Worst explosion, Dec 3, 1984 occurred in Bhopal (India).
- 1500- Value colossus was the first programmable computer of the world. It was put to use in Dec 1943 in UK.
- The ancient Chinese were great scientists and invertors; they invented magnetic compass during Hun dynasty.
- On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldren landed on the moon.
- In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.

- Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug1988.
- Soviet Union Officially broke up on Dec 26, 1991.
- At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- Fighting broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974.
- Akbar the great ruled the India from 1556-1605 A.D.
- Before Independence East Timor was being ruled by Indonesia.
- Shah Barendra family was assassinated in Nepal 2 June 2001.
- Imam Ayatullah Khumani Brought about an Islamic revolution in Iran by ousting Shah Reza Shah in the year 1979.
- The famous British Naval commander, who defected the French Naval Fleet at Nile in 1788 and at Trafalgar in 1805 was Horatio Nelson.
- Columbia Space shuttle broke up on re-entry to Earth on Feb 1, 2003.
- Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
- Han Dynasty was in China.
- People's Republic of chine gained its independence in 1949 under the leadership of Mao-Zedong.
- In China the Cultural Revolution lasted from 1966-1969.
- Sumerian Civilization was settled in Euphrates and Tigris regions.
- Hanover dynasty belonged to Great Britain.
- **Great Wall of China was built in 204 BC.**
- Hapsburg dynasty, Weimer republic, Third Reich belongs to Germany.
- USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- Delhi Sultans were of Lodhi Dynasty.
- Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
- Hong Kong was returned to china on 1 July 1997.
- Glorious Revolution in England took place in 1688. A.D.
- Iraqi general who brought about military revolution in Iraq by ousting kind Faisal on 14th July 1958 was Abdul Karim Qasim.
- A French economist named Francois Quesnay proposed the concept of Laissez-Faire in the 18th Century.
- The name of Mesopotamia was changes to Iraq in the year 1935.
- American war of Independence started in 1776 and came to an end in 1783.
- In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- Sadam Hussain Became President in 1979.
- After breakup Grobachev became president of USSR.
- Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
- The currency Euro was launched on 1 Jan 1999.
- In April 1986 the place named CHERNOBYL gained world fame due to accident in Atomic Reactor.
- Alexander died in Babylon in 322 B.C.
- Berlin Wall kept East and West Germany divided for 28 years. East German Gov. dismantled it on Nov 18th 1989.
- Mohen jo Daro was founded by Sir John Marshall, also know as mound of dead. The people residing there were traders by profession. There is found of statue of bull, which denotes that people were worshippers of it.
- Taj Mahal is locted in Agra, the white marble mausoleum built by shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in 1529. It was designed by Shiraz (Iranian Architect) over twenty years.
- Taxilla is the ancient city of the province of Punjab. It is the site of ancient archeological excavation.
- The place named Normandy became worlds famous due to the D.Day landgin during the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- After the First World War the Dawes Plan was launched in year 1924.
- Industrial Revolution first started in Britain.
- After the First World War (1914-18) the Allies signed a treaty of Sevres in 1920 with Turkey.
- The Marshal Plan was announced on 5th June 1947 at Harvard.
- Statue of liberty is 151 feet tall. It is made of copper, located in the Liberty Island in New York. France presented it to US. It unveiled in 1886.
- The original residents of India before the arrival of the Aryan were Dravidians.
- Romulus founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C.
- Buddhism is non-theistic religion.
- Majority of the population of Vietnam comprise of Buddhist.
- Naval Missile Brahmos Cruise Missile is an Indian Missile.
- Cambodian language has 74 Alphabets.
- China's population is about 1261 million.
- Hellas is the word appears on the postage stamp of Greece.
- A group of Nightingales is called a Watch.
- Young fish is called fingerling.
- Joey is the kid of Kangaroo.
- Gam of Whales.
- Northern Europe is known with Scandinavian Region and Nordic Region.
- Countries Area wise-Russia-Canada-China-USA-Brazil.
- 250 children born every minute.
- AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Act is related to President Roosevelt.
- Currently out of the worlds population the Muslims are one fifth.
- Virtue party belongs to Turkey.
- The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal.
- Federal system has central and provincial government.
- The international customary laws, which allow states to punish as offender, are known as criminal Juris Gentium.
- The term "In Camera" is used for the trial of case when case is heard without reporting to public.
- **Latin term De Jure means by Law**.
- **Winston Churchill used the word Iron Curtain**.
- Reconciliation means when third party investigates and suggests a solution to a dispute.
- In literacy term the dramatic work with aims at exciting laughter is called Farce.
- Gallup poll is the method of assessing public opinion through representative expression of opinion of cross-reaction of the population of a country.
- Tax on import and Export is called Tariff.
- Antwerp is called by the name of key to the common market.
- Stone Age is also known as Paleolithic period.
- Orangutan means man of the woods.
- Sugar Island is the located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Agraphia means inability to write.

- **King Faisal is called "The Islamic Coordinator".**
- The creator of "Mona Lisa" belonged to Italy.
- The Labor party believes in Socialism.
- The US Senate comprises 100 members.
- "Warsak Dam" has been built on the River Kabul.
- 5 June is known as World Environment Day.
- Earnest Hemingway wrote, "The Sun also rises".
- Black Death reaches England in 1348.
- Intifada denotes Palestinian uprising.
- Caucasus is situated between Caspian and Black Sea.
- Kabul in the largest city of Afghanistan.
- Akbar was died at Agra in 1650.
- In 1783 Britain acknowledged the independence of USA.
- The term cartel refers to Unity of parties, factions or nation in a common cause.
- Term the belief in the "rightness" of rule is legitimacy.
- Tyranny is the form of government in which one person rules arbitrarily.
- Barbers invaded North Africa before Arabs.
- Popular name of Canada is Land of Maple.
- American's parliament is Congress.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is The Ecxon Corporation.
- New name of Lyallpur is Faisalabad.
- Indian city, Ahmedabad, is associated to textile industry.
- 'National People's Assembly' belongs to Algeria.
- Aeroflot is Russia's airline.
- Bakhtar is the news agency of Afghanistan.
- Croix de Guerre is the highest military award of France.
- The currency of Syria is pound.
- Som is the currency of Uzbekistan.
- Machiavelli was born in Florence.
- Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
- Rousseau was born in Geneva.
- Bentham is the father of utilitarianism.
- Lenin was a Bolshevik leader.
- Hitler's theory of the state is known as National Socialism.
- John Locke advocated basic human rights.
- Montesquieu was a political sociologist.
- Mao joined communist party in 1921.
- Cease-fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
- 8 furlongs make one mile.
- Balloki barrage is located on Ravi.
- What countries leader does not have an official residence: Cuba
- Loan to a corporation is 'debt funding'.
- Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Boxing is called 'noble art of self defence'.
- 50 nations are there in Africa.
- Fort Monroe is located at Suleiman hills.
- Derawar fort is located in Cholistan Desert.
- Relli is the name of a game.
- Al Beruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.
- Due to buffer system, human blood has a ph of 7.4.
- General secretariat of the European parliament is in Luxemburg.
- On 2nd August 1990, Iraq occupied Kuwait.
- The term 'intifada' means uprising.
- The city of Jerusalem is known as 'Al Quran'.
- Headquarter of PLO is in Tunisia.
- In East Jerusalem 'wailing wall' is a sacred place of Jews.
- Hindenburg line is a boundary line between Poland and Germany.
- Changa Manga, part of Punjab, is famous for Sheesham Timber forest.
- The shape of the baseball is
- Karl Marx belonged to Germany.
- 'Bear' is a symbol of Russia.
- 'Tripitak' is the holy book of Buddhists.
- Duke Wellington won the battle of Waterloo.
- King Faisal was shot dead by his nephew in 1975, in the city of Riyadh.
- Nepal is the only Hindu state in the world.
- Indus Valley civilization was destroyed by Aryans.
- Samudar Gupta is called 'Napoleon of India'.
- The theme of the famous play 'Caesar and Cleopatra' by G.B. Shah is a History.
- Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in America.
- The reign of Razia Sultana lasted for 3 years.
- 'Gita or Vedas' are the holy books of Hindus.
- Holy prophet (p.b.u.h.) had been poisoned by a Jewish hostess at the time of the conquest of Khyber.
- Khalid bin Waleed had been titled as 'saif-ullah'.
- Iraq is called the 'site of ancient civilization'.
- Uqba-bin-Nafah is called 'Muslim Alexander'.
- 'Lords' is famous a cricket ground in England.
- During the civil war the supporter of the parliament came to be called Roundheads- supporters of OLIVER CROMWELL and the parliamentarians against KING CHARLES 1 during the ENGLISH CIVIL WAR.
- The queen can do no wrong means the queen is immune from the jurisdiction of law.
- The federal government of the USA came into existence on 30th April 1787.
- In America the residuary powers are vested in the sates.
- Virginia, one of US states, is called the MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS.
- The term of a US senator is 6 years.
- The anti federalists later on assumed new name 'CAVALIERS'.
- Republican Party was founded by Alexander Hamilton.
- The American president Mr. Roosevelt was elected for four times.
- The American declaration of independence was issued in 1783.
- Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
- 'The pharos of Alexandria ', an ancient wonder, was situated in an Island near Alexandria was a lighthouse.
- The poetry of Jalal-ud-Din was in Persian language.
- Aibak died while playing game, POLO.
- General Rommel is called 'desert fox'.
- PM Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikhs in 1984.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz is the only Pakistani poet who got 'LENIN PRIZE'.

- 'Blue mosque', also known as the mosque of 'Sultan Ahmad', is the only mosque in the world that has six minarets, and it is situated in Istanbul.
- Omar bin Abdul Aziz was a caliph of Umayyad dynasty.
- Mizzini was known as the 'the prophet of Italian Unification'.
- Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
- National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- .
- UAE consists of seven independent states. Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Fujaira are three of the seven states.
- Safety stock of the grains hold by the government is 'overhead stock'.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- House of lord is the final court of appeal in England.
- Two terms tenure of US parliament was fixed in 1951.
- The federalists later on assumed new name, Republicans.
- The lower house of France consists of National assembly.
- 'Cherie Blaire' is the 1st day of England.
- All light waves have same frequency.
- Buddhism accounts for 100% total population in Bhutan.
- Mauritius is the part of the world that is known as 'star and key of the Indian ocean'.
- Tower of silence is Place where dead remains of followers of Zoroastrian are placed after funeral rituals.
- **Who was Bismarck: German Politician and statesman.**
- Shale is not a metamorphic rock.
- Shah Jehan is called the 'master builder'.
- Big Ben is a clock placed on British parliament.
- Pristine is the capital of Kosovo.
- To show the distribution of people of Pakistan we should use 'Do method'.
- Hieroglyphics is the script of **Nile Civilization.**
- General Sherman is a living old tree in California State of U.S.
- After persistent decay, radium would be finally changed into **Lead.**
- World's largest delta is in **Bangladesh.**
- Grand Canyon National Park in U.S.A. is located in the State of **Arizona.**
- Marseilles is the seaport of **France.**
- Robindranath Tagore was **A Bengali novelist.**
- Who wrote 'Muslim Sufferings under Congress Rule': **Maulvi Fazlul Haq.**
- Sindh Sagar is between the rivers of: **Indus and Jhelum.**
- Nanga Parbat is commonly known as: **Killer mountain.**
- Who invented CD. (Compact Disc: **James T. Russell.**
- Bio-diesel is prepared: **From oilcake.**
- Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee **Fine grains of Iron oxide**.
- The real brother of Hazrat Yousuf A.S was **Bin-Yamin**.
- The founder of Falmid dynasty was **Al-Mahdi.**
- Insulin drug was discovered by **Paul Langerhans**.
- Taliban movement in Afghanistan emerged from **Kandhar.**
- Largest coal deposits have been discovered in which Taluka of Sindh Province: Diplo.
- Kalhora rulers of Sindh were originally Hashmi Sayeds.
- Nubian Monuments are located in **Egypt.**
- Pakistan's largest oil fields are located in District **Badin.**
- The first American Astronaut to go into space was **Allen Shepherd.**
- Annual Census in Pakistan is carried out every **10th year.**
- Shaheed Benazir Bhutto became first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan on **December 2, 1988.**
- The D-Day operation during IInd World War was launched on the coast of **Normandy.**
- Speed of sound in air is? **1200 KM/Hour**
- How many planets are is solar system? **8**
- Which cell does not have a nucleus? **RBC**
- Abusive Drug Which Cells Of Body Most Effected? **Brain**
- Crime rate is? **1,000 persons per year**
- Who killed Abu-Jahal? **Maaz & Mauz**
- Pakistan Falls in? **Golden Triangle**
- Major export of Pakistan is? **Cotton**
- On US map Alaska State is on? **Away from mainland**
- British occupied Punjab?. **1849**
- In English Dictionary Which Word Has Largest Words? **S**
- What are Capital goods? **Goods used for further production**
- Winter rains in Pakistan come from Mediterrenian **Sea.**
- Horse is the Chinese name given to the year 2000.
- Pollen is produced in a part of the flower called the Calyx.
- After drinking contaminated water you would be most apt to develop symptoms of 'typhoid fever'.
- Panini was a great scholar of Sanskrit language.
- Hundred years war fought between France and Britain during 1338-1453.
- Wenceslas square is in Prague.
- The first Afro-Asian conference held in April 1955.
- Hot money is said for money, which moves from one place to another to seek profit or high rate of interest.
- Eritrea gained independence on 24th May 1993.
- Under an agreement with Italy, Vatican City came into being as a sovereign state on 11th February 1929.
- Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- Son meter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- Liver receives blood from the alimentary canal through hepatic portal vein.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- Singapore city is known as 'lion city'.
- The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is known as anemometer.
- The chemical name of baking soda is sodium bicarbonate.
- Pharaoh is the title of the king of ancient Egypt. They ruled Egypt for 25 centuries.
- National Institute of Oceanography Karachi was established in 1983.
- Lord Chesterfield quoted 'idleness is only the refuge of weak minds'.
- Dr.Abdussalam was awarded Nobel Prize in 1979.
- The largest city of South Africa is Cape Town.

- Two boundary commissions were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between two new states, Pakistan and India.
- After joining congress, Muslim League joined the interim government in October 1946.
- NPT came into force on 1970.
- The Bofors scandal occurred in India.
- Czar is the title used by the ruler of Russia from 1547 to 1721.
- Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
- Flying foxes are tropical foxes that can fly.
- The reduction or elimination of inflation is called creeping inflation.
- Canada is a leading producer of wood pulp in the world.
- London carnival was first started in 1964.
- Indira Gandhi was the famous PM who first used the popular slogan 'gharibi hatao'.
- The successful cloning of a sheep was reported by scientist from Roslin Institute Edinburgh (UK) in 1998.
- The new name of Yalamlam is As-Sadiya.
- Czar title was used by the rulers of Russia from 1547 to 1721.
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
- A pair of scissors is an example of a lever.
- Pair of doors belongs to the second class of lever.
- During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earthworm.
- Dick Turpin was a highwayman.
- Jamaica was granted full independence on 6th August 1962.
- Four US presidents are so far assassinated.
- Sinai Peninsula was vacated and returned to Egypt in 1982.
- Incident 'Boston Tea Party' took place in America.
- Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
- Nixon Doctrine was outlined in July 1969.
- King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- Timbola is a kind of lottery.
- The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.
- Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
- A meteorological term for a high pressure is called anticyclone.
- Zenda Vesta is a holy book of Parsis.
- Islamic summit Minar is erected in Lahore.
- Privatization program began in Pakistan is 1991.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- Spirograph is an apparatus used for recording the movement of the lungs.
- Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.
- Docking means rendezvous and link up of spacecraft.
- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- Name of a famous mosque in Beijing is Niujie Mosque.
- Flag flown at half-mast means national mourning.
- Maginot line divides France from Germany.
- Declaration of human rights was adopted on 10th December 1984.
- Olive branch is a sign of peace.
- Cox orange pippen is a biological name of an apple.
- Christopher Wren designed St. Paul's cathedral in London.
- Planetary winds consist of doldrums, trace winds and westerlies.
- Afghanistan was known as Ariana.
- Anundsen discovered South Pole in December 14, 1911.
- The first European scientist, who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe, was Copernicus.
- The hundred-year war actually lasted for 114 years.
- Lenin was the founder of the Russian socialist state.
- Prior to independence, Ghana was called 'Gold Coast'.
- Tanzania was formed by the unification of two countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- Starfish is not a starfish but a spiny-skin (Echinodermata) marine animal.
- 760 miles/hr is the speed of sound.
- 1480, 00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
- Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
- Necent state in which atomic state of an element as a result of chemical reaction in which it a more active than in ordinary molecular state.
- Islam was introduced to China in the middle period of the seventh century.
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Chief food of mosquito larva is microorganism found in water.
- Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
- Corn adds more oxygen to the atmosphere than it removes.
- Euspongia is known as natural bath sponge.
- Live Fluke, biologically called Fasciola, is found in liver of sheep.
- Earthworm is a bi-sexual.
- Eyes of insects are compound.
- Silk is obtained from cocoon of silkworm.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
- Skin does not excrete oil.
- Plants growing in extremely dry condition are called Xerophytes.
- Roots absorb water from soil, which is Hygroscopic.
- Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
- New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
- Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.

- Fertilization is fusion of two game tics of different strains.
- Fruit developed from single ovary is called simple fruit.
- Seeds are developed from Ovule.
- Parthenocarpic fruits are seedless fruits.
- Grains swell in water due to imbibitions.
- Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
- Mahalanobis model laid great emphasis on development of heavy industries.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- The rate of transpiration depends upon frequency of Stomata.
- Light is necessary for photosynthesis because it produce ATP and reducing substance.
- Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
- Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
- Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
- Chemical preservation of dead organisms in liquid is called Cryo-Bilogy.
- The organisms, which are the only living membrane of their group and link two major groups, are called Living Fossil.
- Mammals cannot be cold blooded.
- Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
- Half time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
- Watson and Crick gave structure of DNA.
- In Nuclear DNA is concentrated in chromatin.
- Proteins are synthesized by golgi bodies.
- Cellulose respiration is done by Mitochondrion.
- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- Thallophytia include algae, fungi, and lichens.
- Carl Linneus is famous for binomial system of nomenclature.
- Angiosperm includes the plants, which have covered flowers and covered seed.
- Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up of protoplasm.
- Snake have been evolved from lizard.
- 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the earth.
- At 7050 km per hour, Sun rotate on its axis.
- The northern polar lights are called Aurorae Borealis, and southern polar lights are called Aurorae Australis.
- The pulsating universe theory explains the evolution of universe.
- Plants in which seed are outside the fruit are called Gymnosperms.
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- Smell is the weakest sense in Birds.
- Owl can rotate his head to 180 degrees on either side.
- Ostrich eat pebbles for helping digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
- The cuckoo sneaks its eggs into other birds' nest to hatch.
- Dyne is a unit of Force.
- **Birds are warm-blooded animals.**
- Birds bones are hollow.
- Oven birds build strong nests.
- Weaver birds are called to the birds who build their nests.
- Male birds are more colorful than females.
- Birds do not fly are penguins, emus, kiwis, ostriches.
- Breitling orbiter 3 was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world.
- Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in with tunnel.
- Flaps are used as air brakes.
- Amphibians were the first vertebrates.
- There are three stages of frog. Egg-tadpole-adult frog.
- Metamorphosis - > a series of changes.
- Konrad Lorenz (1903-1989) was one of the first to study animal behavior.
- Survive very cold weather or very dry weather by going into a deep sleep. Surviving cold condition like this is called hibernation. Sleeping through hot, dry condition is called aestivation.
- A.D means in the year of our Lord.
- Amal is radical Lebanese Shi'ite military force established in 1970 by Musa Sadr.
- Balfour Declaration was issued in 2 Nov: 1917.
- Yugoslavian city Skopije was destroyed by earthquake in 1963.
- Bootlegging is a form of smuggling.
- Religion of Chinese people is Confucianism.
- Frescois a method of painting on plaster (usually a wall) meaning fresh.
- Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- Long March was 9600 km journey organized by Mao Tse Tang in the year of 1931-1934.
- Vnukovo Airport is located at Moscow.
- Mercury Project first manned space programme of USA, carry the first American into space lauched on 5th May 1961.
- Pan-Islam originated in 1880 in Ottomon Empire was a movement for uniting the Islamic Nations.
- Chinese invented paper in 3500 BC.
- Printing was invented by Chinese.
- Unity, faith & discipline was used by Quaid on Dec: 28, 1947.
- Philately is the hobby of stamp collection.
- Oscar Award was introduced by Louis B Mayer of Metro Goldwin-Mayer Academy Award in 1927.
- First black president of South Africa was Nelson Mandela his party was banned in 1961 and he was imprisioned.
- Feminism is the belief that women subordination to men should end.
- Nickname of Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was Little Boy and on Nagasaki=Fat Man.
- Balfour Declaratoin issued in 2 Nov: 1917.
- Yougoslavian city Skopije was destroyed by earthquake in 1963.
- Bootleggin is a form of smuggling.
- Riverboat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
- **Hydaspes River is now called the Jhelum River.**
- Dinosaur means "Terrible" lizard.

- The name of heaviest dinosaur was Branchiosaurus.
- Fresco is a method of painting on plaster it means fresh.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948.
- Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- Ikhwan as Safa, a secret Arab organization was founded in Basra, Iraq.
- Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- Long March, a 9600-km journey in 1934 was undertook by Chinese Communists under Mao De Tong.
- Vnukovo airport is in Moscow.
- **Pan-Islamism, a movement for uniting the Islamic Nations was started in 1880 in Ottoman Empire.**
- Paper was invented in 3500 B.C by Chinese.
- Great Pyramid at Giza is the largest Pyramid built in Egypt.
- St. Vitus's Dance is a disease.
- Resin is sticky liquid that emits from plants.
- Pyramids of Egypt is the oldest and only survived wonder.
- Guru (teacher) Nanak was the founder of Sikhism.
- **Silk was made firstly in China.**
- Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
- The first tanks were used in 1916 during WW-I by British.
- Harward University is in USA, Cambridge is in UK
- Titanic sank on 14 April 1912 on voyage from Southampton to New York City in North Atlantic.
- Tour De France is French cycle race.
- First women in space Valentine Tereshkove went into space in Vostoc 6 on 16 June 1963.
- Watergate scandal involved President Richard Nixon in 1972.
- Parses follow Zoroastrianism.
- **Seatle is the seaport of USA.**
- Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia.
- At Hyde Park London public meetings are assembled.
- Red Square is in Moscow.
- Eskimos live in Igloo.
- Blitzkrieg means sudden attack.
- Dragon is the symbol of China.
- Bear is the symbol of Russia.
- Christopher Coloumbus belonged to Italy.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Magna Carta is known as the Bible of English Constitution.
- Russian equivalent of Pentagon is Kremlin.
- East Timore, the Colony of Portugal, was captured by Indonesia in 1975.
- Tiwan separated from China in 1949.
- American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Indian Ocean.
- Ulster Unionists wanted to retain British rule in Northern Ireland.
- Anti-Semitism means animosity towards Jews.
- Lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective.
- Protoza was first observed in compound microscope.
- Francisco Fernandez introduced Tobacco in Europe.
- Todar Mal was revenue minister of Akbar.
- Mobile phones started in 1977.
- Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- Length of India-China border is 3,380 km.
- Cyprus gained independence from Britain in 1960.
- Cyprus was divided into Turkish Repbublic of Northern Cyprus and Greek Cyprus in 1974.
- Al-Azhar University I located in Cairo, Egypt.
- Fortress of Grenada, known as Alhamra is in Spain.
- Capital of ancient Babylonia was Babylon.
- **Hanging gardens were in Babylon**.
- Babylon was on the bank of Euphrates.
- Alma-Ata (Father of Apples) is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- Turkey and Russia are both in Europe & Asia.
- Israel occupied Golan Heights from Syria.
- Iran & UAE dispute over Persian Gulf islands, Greater & lesser Tunbs.
- Sakhalin island is dispute b/w Russia & Japan.
- Ireland is also called Eire.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec: 1941.
- Pentagon is in Arlington, Virginai state.
- Pentagon was designed by George Burgstrom.
- Takla Makan is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.
- Among the Seven Wonders, Church of Saint Sophia is located in Istanbul.
- Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Suez Canal in 1956.
- Qutub Minar is in New Delhi.
- Shah Jahan built Taj Mehl for Mumtaz Mehal is located in Agra.
- Capital of Tebet is Lhasa.
- West Bank is located b/w Isreal & Jordan.
- **West Bank was occupied in 1967**.
- White House is in Washington DC.
- Frigid Zone is the area withing the polar circle area around the South Pole.
- Guantanamo Bay is in Cuba.
- Tartus is the seaport of Syria.
- Statue of Liberty was gifted to US by France in 1884
- Voctoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- House of U.S Congress in Washington D.C is on Capitol Hill.
- Saddam Hussain executed on 30 Dec: 2006.
- The idea of SAARC originated in the mind of Zia Ur Rehman.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait in August 1990.
- 'Rise and Fall of Great Powers' is the work of Paul Kennedy.
- Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 and rejoined in 1989.
- Mustafa Kamal Pasha gave 6 Principles of Kemalism.
- Dayton Accord was signed to solve the problem of Bosnia.
- MI-5 is the secret agency of UK.
- The Chinese communist party was founded in 1921.
- After 27 years of imprisonment, Mr. Nelson Mandela was released in 1990.
- Arab Magrib Union consists of Five States.
- The principal organs of United Nations are six.
- Scandinavia constitutes 3 states.
- The league of Arab States was established on 22nd March 1945.
- The Common Wealth of Australia came into existence in 1901.
- Karl Mark and Engels presented the Communist Manifesto in 1848.

- Soviet Union was replaced by Russian federation in December 1991.
- **Article 55 of the UN Charter promotes international Human Rights.**
- Territorial waters traditionally are recognized to extend how far from a state's coastline? 12 miles.
- A state's executive economic zone (EEZ) is recognized to extend how far from the coastline? 12 miles
- Anti-governmental protests in China by students, workers and some government officials took place: Tiananmen Square, in 1989
- Amnesty International was established in London by the British Lawyer, Peter Benenson in 1961
- The International court of justice was constituted on 26th June 1945
- The Charter of United Nations consists of 111 articles.
- The British Secretary of Foreign Affairs A. Balfour announced British support to establish Jewish state in Palestine in November 2, 1917.
- LAIA stands for Latin American Integration Association.
- Arab League was established on 22nd March 1945.
- World population was one billion in 1803.
- ECOSOC has been established under chapter 10 of the UN charter
- United Arab Emirates is a federation of 7 Emirates.
- Switzerland joined the UN during 2002.
- African Development Bank was established in 1964.
- The author of famous book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is Henry Kissinger.
- North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
- Mani was the Judge of world court.
- Who wrote "Supreme Court and Human Rights"? Tamizuddin
- The Batista regime in Cuba was overthrown by Fidel Castro in January 1959.
- Who wrote "Voyage Through History"? Musarrt Hussain Zuberi
- Who is the author of "Preparing for the Twenty First Century"? Paul Kennedy
- Rasko mountain is situated in Baluchistan
- Who was the first Asian Secretary General of the United Nations? U. Thant
- **Afghan Mujahideen took power in Kabul on April 20,1991**
- Singapore became independent in 1965
- International headquarter of Transparency International (TI} is located in Berlin, Germany. The founder of the organisation is Peter Eigen
- **The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at: Khatmandu**
- **How many official working languages are recognized by UNO: 6**
- Who were the three statesmen who formulated Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): Nehru, Nasser, Tito
- Where is the headquarter of the Amnesty International located: London
- The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in: Paris
- One US barrel is equal to: 159 litres
- The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was: Anwar Sadaat of Egypt.

SPORTS

- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- First British open squash championship played in 1922.
- First world squash championship 1976.
- Jhangir khan has won world open 6 times.
- Wimbledon open tennis was instituted in 1877.
- A winner of four competitions (Wimbledon, French open, us open, and Australia open) is called Grand Slam.
- Most Wimbledon single (Men) title are won by Roger Federrer
- Most Wimbledon single (woman) title won by Martina Navratilova (USA).
- Common Wealth game are held every 4 years, they were started in 1931.
- First Asia games were played at New Delhi in 1951.
- 15th Asian Games will be held in Qatar in 2006.
- Current World cup holder of hockey is Netherlands.
- FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
- Grand slam is the title associated with Pete Sampras.
- Michael Chang (USA) is the youngest to win the grand slam.
- Shahid Afridi has made century on 37 balls.
- The title "Oval Hero" is with Fazal Muhammad.
- The sports man Kasparvo is associated with Chess.
- Modern summer Olympic were held in Greece in 1896.
- Olympic held every 4 years.
- Hockey became Olympic event in 1908. Pakistan took part in 1948 in London.
- 1st world cup hockey 1971 at Barcelona (Spain).
- Hockey world cup held every 4 year.
- First world cup cricket 1975, won by West Indies.
- India won world cup cricket in 1983 by beating West Indies.
- 10 countries have test status.
- First test mach was played in 1877 between Australia and England.
- First One day match between Australia and England in Jan 5, 1971.
- First word cup football 1930, Uruguay, and won by Uruguay.
- 1942 world cup football cup did not hold due to WW2.
- Nigeria is current Olympic footfall champion.
- Geoff hunt is associated with Squash.
- South Africa was expelled from ICC in 1970 because of its apartheid policies.
- Current heavy weight championship is with L. Lewis.
- In cricket batsman can be out by 10 ways.
- Peter Marshal is associated with Squash.
- Pakistan had won 4 title of world cup hockey so far.
- First three work cup crickets were played with 60 over.
- Rocky Morciono only heavy weight boxer remained unbeaten throughout his career.
- Lowest test match inning is 26 by New Zealand.
- Highest no of one-days are played at Sharjah Cricket Ground.
- The champion trophy hockey tournament was introduced by Pakistan in year 1978.
- Thomas cup badminton is for men only.
- Uber cup is for badminton.
- Each team in volleyball consists of 6 players.
- Antoly Karpov, the world chess player belongs to Russia.

- Modern Olympic games were first held in Athens.
- ICC has 10 members and it was founded in 1965.
- Lowest total in cricket is 36 by Canada.
- Tennis player steffi graf belongs to Germany.
- Natwest trophy is for cricket.
- The Swythiling cup is related to Table Tennis.
- Morocco cup is for cricket.
- First modern Olympic games were held in 1896 in Athens.
- First women competed in Olympic games in 1912.
- France and which country contested first ever world cup match Mexico
- The number of countries which participated in the first Olympic Games held at Athens was Nine
- Who owns The Oval cricket ground- Prince Charles
- Who among the following batsmen achieved the feat of hitting six 6s in one over for the first time in international cricket during the World Cup 2007 Herschelle Gibbs
- Where were the first winter Olympics held in 1924 -Charmonix France
- FINA is the governing body of what amateur sport-Swimming
- FITA are the governing body of what sport-Archery
- A Lady Paramount judges at what sport- Archery
- First cricket cup was played in England in 1974.
- First Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. From 1954 they were held every four years.
- Baron Pierre de Coubertin was founder of the modern Olympic
- Bunting is a term in the game of Baseball.
- Grand Master is a term in Chess.
- Grand Slam is a term in sports associated with Bridge as well as Lawn Tennis.
- Martina Hinges is the youngest woman tennis player to win three major singles titles in one season.
- Iron- a sports term is associated with Golf.
- McDowell Cup is associated with football.
- Olympic Games were held twice in Paris and London.
- Paralympics are the games for disabled.
- Uber cup is associated with Badminton.
- Yankee Stadium is associated with Boxing.
- World's oldest sports daily is Gazetta dello Sport of Italy.
- Val Barker Cup is awarded in the Olympic games in Boxing.
- The Paralympics Games 2008 were held in Beijing.
- Asafa Powell is 100 m sprinter.
- The term "Stalemate" is related to the game of Chess.
- With which sport is the term 'butterfly' associated? Swimming
- Next Football world Cup in 2010 is in South Africa
- How many rings on the Olympic flag: Five
- Who ran the first marathon: Phidipedes
- What colour is the cap given to an England cricket player-Blue
- What held up a Cricket test Match between England Pakistan-Mouse on pitch
- What is the first race in the Grand Prix season-Brazilian
- By Olympic rules what must have 14 feathers-Badminton Bird
- How is the Olympic torch lit- By the sun in Greece
- Martina Navratilova belongs to Czech Republic.
- Tour De France is French cycle race.
- National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- In Tennis where is the Australian Open played-Flinders Park
- What Olympic event was dropped in 1920-Tug of War -1900 to 1920
- FIDE govern what game -Chess

ABBREVIATIONS (Previous Papers)

- **VDU** video display unit
- **CRT** cathode ray tube
- **CRO** Cathode Ray Oscillator
- **SARS** Severe Accute respitoratry syndrome
- **BOT** Built operate transfer
- **AMU** Atomic mass unit
- **EMF** Electromotive Force or Electromagnetic Field (Most apt is Electromotive Force)
- **ADH** Anti diuretic harmone
- **STP** Standard Temperature and Pressure
- **NPT** Network time protocol
- **CRT** Cathode ray tube
- **SARS** Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- **BOT** Built Operate transfer
- **AMU** Atomic Mass Unit
- **EMF** Electromotive force
- **ADH** Anti Diuretic Hormone
- **STP** Standard Temperature Pressure
- **GeV** Giga Electron Volt
- **NTP** Normal Temperature Pressure
- **CRT** Cathode Ray Tube
- **RQ**: respiratory quotient
- **PVC**: polyvinyl chloride
- **NPN**: negative positive negative
- **WAN**: wide area network
- **ECG**: electro cardio gram
- **CPU**: central processing unit
- **BCG**: bacillus of calmette –Guerin
- **STP** standard temperature and pressure/ Shielded Twisted Pair
- **ATP** Adenosine Tri-Phosphate
- **PNP** proton – neutron – proton
- [Positive-Negative-Positive (transistor)]
- **LAN** local area network
- **KWh** kilo watt hour
- **BTU** British Thermal Unit
- **LDL** Low-density lipoprotein

[Commonly referred to as bad cholesterol]

- **ROM** Read only memory
- **MAF** million acre feet
- **SONAR** Sound Navigation and Ranging
- **LCD**=LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
- **HDL**= HARDWARE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE/High-Density Lipoprotein
- **UHF**= ULTRA- HIGH FREQUENCY
- **LED**= LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
- **BASIC**= BEGGINER'S ALL PURPOSE SYMBOLIC INSTRUCTION CODE
- **HST** = HIGH SPEED TECHONOLGY
- **DBS**=DATA BASE SERVER
- **V.L.C.C** stands for Very large crude carrier.

- **VTOL** = vertical take off and landing
- **SETI** = Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence = a project to find Aliens
- **Fax** is the short form of Facsimile which means identical copy
- On the PH scale what does **PH** stand for-Potential Hydrogen

A

ABM: Anti Ballistic Missiles
ABVP: Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
AC: Alternating Current; Ashoka Chakra
ACU: Asian Currency Union
AD: anno Domini; in the year of Lord Christ
ADB: Asian Development Bank
ADC: Aide-de-Camp; Access Deficit Charge
ADF: Asian Development Fund
ADS: Air Defence Ship
AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer
AG: Accountant General; Adjutant General
AI: Air India
AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIIMS: All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AIR: All India Radio; Annual Information Report
AITUC: All India Trade Union Congress
AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer
ALH: Advanced Light Helicopter
AM: ante meridiem; before noon
AMC: Army Medical Corps; Asset Management Companies
AME: Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers
APC: Agricultural Prices Commission
APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APPLE: Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment
APPU: Asian Pacific Postal Union
ARC: Asset Reconstruction Company
ARDR: Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief
ASAT: Anti-Satellite weapon
ASC: Army Service Corps
ASCI: Advanced Strategic Computing Initiative
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information
ASEAN: Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASEM: Asia-Europe Meeting
ASIMO: Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility
ASLV: Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
ASMA: Antarctica Specially Managed Area
ASSOCHAM: Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry
ATA: Air Time Authority; Allen Telescope Array
ATC: Air Traffic Controller
ATM: Automatic Teller Machine
ATR: Action Taken Report
ATV: Automatic Transfer Vehicle
AUM: Assets Under Management
AVC: Army Veterinary Corps
AVM: Additional Volatility Margin
AWACS: Airborne Warning and Control System

B

BARC: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation
BC: Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; Battery Commander
BCG: Bacillus Calmette Guerin—Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine
BICP: Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices
BIFR: Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BIOS: Basic Input Output System
BKU: Bharatiya Kisan Union
BMD: Ballistic Missile Defence System
BOLT: BSE On-Line Trading (System)
BOSS: Bharat Operating System Solutions
BPO: Business Process Outsourcing
BPR: Bottom Pressure Records
BRO: Border Road Organisation
BSE: Bombay Stock Exchange
BSF: Border Security Force
BSNL: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd

C

CA: Chartered Accountant
CABE: Central Advisory Board of Education
C & AG: Comptroller & Auditor General
CAIR: Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
CAPART: Council for People's Action and Advancement of Rural Technology
CAPES: Computer-Aided Paperless Examination System
CAS: Chief of Army Staff; Chief of Air Staff; Conditional Access System
CB: Citizen Band (Radio)
CBI: Central Bureau of Investigation
CBFC: Central Board of Film Certification
CCPA: Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
CD: Conference on Disarmament
C-DAC: The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access
CECA: Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
CERN: European Organisation for Nuclear Research (Pronounced CERN in French)
CFC: Chlorofluro Carbon
CFS: Container Freight Station
CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency (of U.S.A.)
CIBIL: Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd
CIC: Chief Information Commissioner
CID: Criminal Investigation Department
C-in-C: Commander-in-Chief
cif: cost, insurance and freight
CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States
CISF: Central Industrial Security Force
CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CITU: Centre of Indian Trade Unions
CLASS: Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools
CLAWS: Centre for Land Warfare Studies
CM: Command Module; Chief Minister
CMP: Common Minimum Programme
CNG: Compressed Natural Gas
CNN: Cable News Network
CNS: Chief of the Naval Staff
CO: Commanding Officer
COD: Central Ordnance Depot; Cash on Delivery
CPCB: Central Pollution Control Board
CPI: Communist Party of India
CPI(M): Communist Party of India (Marxists)
CPU: Central Processing Unit

CR: Central Railway
CRAC: Cyber Regulation Advisory Council
CRDi: Common Rail Direct injection
CRISIL: Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CRM: Customer Relationship Management
CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio
CRPF: Central Reserve Police Force
CSIR: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CTBT: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTT: Commodities Transaction Tax
CVRDE: Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment

D

DA: Dearness Allowance; Daily Allowance
DAVP: Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
DC: Deputy Commissioner; Direct Current in Electricity
DDT: Dichloro-Diphenyl Trichloro-ethane (disinfectant)
DIN: Director Information Number
DM: District Magistrate; Deputy Minister
DMIC: Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DMK: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (a regional political party of Tamil Nadu)
DNA: de-oxyribonucleic acid
DO: Demi-official (letter)
DOD: Department of Ocean Development
DPEP: District Primary Education Programme
DPI: Director of Public Instruction
DRAM: Dynamic Random Access Memory
DRDO: Defence Research and Development Organisation
DST: Daylight Saving Time
DRES: Department of Renewable Energy Sources
DTH: Direct to Home (broadcasting)

E

ECG: Electro Cardio-gram
ECS: Electronic Clearing Service
ECT: Electro-convulsant Therapy (electric shock treatment)
EDUSAT: Education Satellite
EEG: Electro-encephalography
EET: Exempt Exempt Taxation
EFA: Education for All
EFF: Extended Fund Facility
e.g.: exempli gratia; for example
EHTP: Electronic Hardware Technology Parks
ELISA: Enzyme Linked Immuno Solvent Assay (used for testing AIDS)
EMI: Equated Monthly Instalment
EMS: European Monetary System
EMU: Electric-Multiple Unit; Extra-vehicular Mobility Unit; (European) Economic and Monetary Union
E & OE: Errors and Omissions Excepted
EPROM: Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ER: Eastern Railway
ERM: Exchange Rate Mechanism
ERNET: Educational and Research Network
ESA: European Space Agency
ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESMA: Essential Services Maintenance Act
ESOP: Employee Stock Option Programme
etc.: et cetera (and other things)
EU: European Union
EVM: Electronic Voting Machine

F

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation (of the U.S.A.)
FCNR: Foreign Currency (non-resident) Accounts Scheme
FDR: Flight Data Recorder; Fixed Deposit Receipt
FEMA: Foreign Exchange Management Act
FERA: Foreign Exchange Regulations Act
FICCI: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FII: Foreign Institutional Investors
FIPB: Foreign Investment Promotion Board (of India)
FLAG: Fibre Optic Link Around the Globe
FM: Field Marshal; Frequency Modulated
FPSB: Financial Planning Standards Boards (India)
FRBM: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FSSA: Food Safety and Standards Authority (of India)
FTA: Free Trade Area
FTP: File Transfer Protocol

G

GAGAN: GPS-aided Geo-augmented Navigation
GAIL: Gas Authority of India Limited
GAIN: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GATS: General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA: General Currency Area
GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council
GCM: Greatest Common Measure
GEF: Global Environment Fund
GHQ: General Headquarters
GIC: General Insurance Corporation
GIST: Graphics and Intelligence-based Script Technology
GMPS: Global Mobile Personal Communications System
GMRT: Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope
GMT: Greenwich Mean Time
GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System
GNP: Gross National Product
GOC: General Officer Commanding
GPO: General Post Office
GPRS: General Packet Radio System
GPS: Global Positioning System
GSLV: Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
GSP: Generalised Special Preferences
GST: Goods and Service Tax
GSTP: Global System of Trade Preferences

H

HAWS: High Altitude Warfare School
HCF: Highest Common Factor
HDI: Human Development Index
HDTV: High Definition Television
HE: His (or Her) Excellency; His (or Her) Eminence; High Explosive; Horizontal Equivalent
HITS: Headend In The Sky
HMMWV: High Mobility Multipurpose-Wheeled Vehicle
HMS: Hybrid Mail Service

HP: Himachal Pradesh; Horizontal Plane; Horse Power
HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language
HTTP: Hypetext Transfer Protocol
HUDCO: Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current

I

IAAI: International Airport Authority of India
IAAS: Indian Audit and Accounts Service
IADF: International Agricultural Development Fund
IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF: Indian Air Force
IAMC: Indian Army Medical Corps
IAS: Indian Administrative Service
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IATT: Inland Air Travel Tax
IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IBEX: Interstellar Boundary Explorer Mission
ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICAR: Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICCR: Indian Council of Cultural Relations
ICCW: Indian Council for Child Welfare
ICDS: Integrated Child Development Service
ICJ: International Court of Justice (with Headquarters at the Hague)
ICL: Indian Cricket League
ICMR: Indian Council of Medical Research
ICPA: Indian Cricket Players' Association
ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA: International Development Association
IDBI: Industrial Development Bank of India
IDSA: Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis
i.e.: id est; that is
IEA: International Energy Agency
IES: Indian Economic Service
IEX: Indian Energy Exchange
IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standard
IFS: Indian Foreign Service; Indian Forest Service
IFTU: International Federation of Trade Unions
IFWJ: Indian Federation of Working Journalists
IGNOU: Indira Gandhi National Open University
IIPA: Indian Institute of Public Administration
IISS: International Institute of Strategic Studies
IIT: Indian Institutes of Technology
ILO: International Labour Organisation
IMA: Indian Military Academy
IMET: International Military Education Training Programme
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IMO: International Maritime Organisation
IN: Indian Navy; Intelligent Network
INA: Indian National Army
INK: International Newspaper Kiosks
INMARSAT: International Maritime Satellite Organisation
INMAS: Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences
INS: Indian Naval Ship; Indian Newspaper Society
INSAS: Indian Small Arms System
INSAT: Indian National Satellite
INTERPOL: International Police Organisation
INTUC: Indian National Trade Union Congress
IOC: International Olympic Committee
IP: Indian Police
IPC: Indian Penal Code
IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPEC: International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour
IPR: Intellectual Property Right
IPS: Indian Police Service; Indian Postal Service
IPTV: Internet Protocol Television
IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union
IQ: Intelligence Quotient
IR: Infra-red
IRA: Insurance Regulatory Authority
IRBM: Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IREP: Integrated Rural Energy Planning
IRS: Indian Remote Sensing Satellite; Indian Revenue Service
ISAF: International Stabilization and Assistance Force (in Afghanistan)
ISC: Inter-State Council
ISCS: Integrated Smart Card System
ISD: International Subscriber Dialled (telephone)
ISH: Information Super Highway
ISKCON: International Society for Krishna Consciousness
ISO: International Standardisation Organisation
ISP: Internet Service Provider
ISRO: Indian Space Research Organisation
ISS: International Space Station
IST: Indian Standard Time
ISTRAC: ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network
ITDC: Indian Tourism Development Corporation
ITO: International Trade Organisation; Income-tax Officer
ITU: International Tele-communication Union
IUC: Interconnect User Charge

J, K, L

JCO: Junior Commissioned Officer
JNNURM: Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JPC: Joint Parliamentary Committee
JPEG: Joint Photographic Experts Group
JWG: Joint Working Group
KG: Kindergarten
Kg: Kilogramme
KPO: Knowledge Process Outsourcing
LAC: Line of Actual Control
LCA: Light Combat Aircraft
LDC: Least Developed Countries
LHC: Large Hadron Collider
LIC: Life Insurance Corporation (of India)
LLP: Limited Liability Partnership
LOAC: Line of Actual Control
LTA: Light Transport Aircraft
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

M

MAT: Minimum Alternative Tax
MER: Mars Exploration Rover
MBBS: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCF: Master Control Facility
MEP: Minimum Export Price
MES: Military Engineering Service
METSAT: Meteorological Satellite

MFA: Multi-Fibre Agreement
MFN: Most Favoured Nation
MIP: Moon Impact Probe
MMS: Multimedia Messaging Service
MMTC: Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India
MNC: Multi-national Corporation
MNIC: Multi-purpose National Identity Card
MODEM: Modulator-Demodulator
MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MRTPC: Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
MRTS: Mass Rapid Transit System
MSA: Maritime Safety Agency
MSCF: Maritime Security Cooperation Framework
Mss: Manuscript
MTCR: Missile Technology Control Regime
MTO: Multilateral Trade Organisation
MVC: Maha Vir Chakra
MUNO: Maha Vir Chakra

N

NAA: National Airport Authority
NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. (It helps rural development by providing re-finance facility).
NACIL: National Aviation Company of India Ltd
NADA: National Anti-Doping Agency
NAEP: National Adult Education Programme
NAFTA: North America Free Trade Agreement
NAG: National Air Guard
NAM: Non-aligned Movement
NAMA: Non-Agriculture Market Access
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (of the U.S.A.)
NASDAQ: National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation
NATA: Natural Aptitude Test for Architecture
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NAV: Net Asset Value
NB: Nota bene; note well, or take notice
NCA: Nuclear Command Authority
NCC: National Cadet Corps
NCEP: National Committee on Environmental Planning
NCERT: National Council of Education Research and Training
NCR: National Capital Region
NDA: National Defence Academy; National Democratic Alliance
NDNC: National Do Not Call (Registry)
NDPS: Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances
NDRF: National Disaster Response Force
NDTL: National Dope Testing Laboratory
NeGP: National e-governance Plan
NEDB: North-Eastern Development Bank
NEP: National Education Policy
NEPA: National Environment Protection Authority
NFO: New Fund Offers
NHDP: National Highways Development Project
NHRC: National Human Rights Commission
NIC: National Integration Council
NIFT: National Institute of Fashion Technology
NIO: National Institute of Oceanography
NIS: National Institute of Sports
NIT: National Institute of Technology
NLMA: National Literacy Mission Authority
NMD: Nuclear Missile Defence
NMDC: National Mineral Development Corporation
NPL: National Physical Laboratory
NPR: National Population Register
NPT: (Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty
NRBI: National Rural Bank of India
NREGA: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREP: National Rural Employment Programme
NRF: National Renewal Fund
NRI: Non-Resident Indian
NRR: National Reproduction Rate
NRSA: National Remote Sensing Agency
NSA: National Security Act
NSC: National Service Corps; National Security Council
NSDL: National Securities Depository Limited
NSE: National Stock Exchange
NSR: National Skills Registry
NTPC: National Thermal Power Corporation
NWDA: National Water Development Agency
NWRC: National Water Resources Council

O

OAS: Organisation of American States
OAU: Organisation of African Unity
OBC: Other Backward Communities
OBU: Offshore Banking Unit
ODA: Official Development Assistance
ODF: Open Document Format
ODS: Ozone Depletion Substances
OECD: Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
OGL: Open General Licence
OIC: Organisation of Islamic Countries
OIGS: On India Government Service
OIL: Oil India Limited
OM: Order of Merit
ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Commission
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD: Officer on Special Duty
OXML: Open Extended Marking Language

P

PAC: Political Affairs Committee; Public Accounts Committee
PACER: Programme for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research
PAN: Permanent Account Number (of Income-Tax)
PATA: Pacific-Asia Travel Association
PCS: Public Civil Service; Punjab Civil Service
PIB: Press Information Bureau
Pin Code: Postal Index Number Code
PIO: Persons of Indian Origin
PLF: Plant Load Factor
PM: Post Meridiem; after-noon; also Postmaster; Prime Minister; post-mortem (after death)
PMG: Postmaster General
PN: Participatory Note
PO: Post Office; Postal Order
POPs: Persistent Organic Pollutants; Point of Purchase
POTA: Prevention of Terrorism Act

POW: Prisoner of War
PP: Public Prosecutor; Particular Person
PRO: Public Relations Officer
PS: Post Scriptum; Post Script; written after
PSC: Public Service Commission
PSE: Public Sector Enterprises
PSLV: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle
PTA: Preferential Trade Area
PTI: Press Trust of India
PTO: Please Turn Over; Privilege Ticket Order
PUFA: Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids
PVC: Param Vir Chakra
PVSM: Param Vishisht Sewa Medal
PWD: Public Works Department

Q, R

QMG: Quarter Master General
QR: Quantitative Restriction
RAF: Rapid Action Force
RAM: Random Access Memory
RBI: Reserve Bank of India
RCC: Reinforced Concrete Cement
RDF: Rapid Development Force
RDS: Radio Data Servicing
RDSS: Radio Determination Satellite Service
REACH: Rehabilitate, Educate and Support Street Children
RLO: Returned Letter Office
RLV: Reusable Launch Vehicle
RPM: Revolution Per Minute
RPO: Recruitment Process Outsourcing; Regional Passport Officer
RRB: Regional Rural Bank
RRPI: Rural Retail Price Index
RSS: Rashtriya Swyamsevak Sangh
RSVP: Repondez s'il vous plait (Fr.) reply, if you please
RTGS: Real Time Gross Settlement System

S

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SAFTA: South Asian Free Trade Area
SAIL: Steel Authority of India Limited
SAPTA: SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement
SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SATNAV: Satellite Navigation (Initiative)
SAVE: SAARC Audio Visual Exchange
SC: Security Council; Supreme Court; Scheduled Caste
SCI: Shipping Corporation of India
SCO: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SCOPE: Standing Conference on Public Enterprises
SDO: Sub-Divisional Officer
SDR: Special Drawing Rights (created by the World Bank)
SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India
SFC: Strategic Forces Command
SGPC: Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee
SIDBI: Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIT: Special Investigation Team
SITE: Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
SLR: Statutory Liquidity Ratio
SMS: Short Messaging Service; Subscriber Management System
SOS: Save Our Souls—distress signal
SPG: Special Protection Group
SPIN: Software Process Improvement Networks
SPV: Solar Photo Voltaic
SQUID: Super-conducting Quantum Interference Device
SRE: Space Capsule Recovery Experiment
SRV: Submarine Rescue Vessel
SSN: Social Security Number
STARS: Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station
START: Strategic Arms Reduction Talks
STEP: Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park
STT: Securities Transaction Tax
SWAN: State-wide Area Network
SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Financial Telecommunications

T

TA: Travelling Allowance; Territorial Army
TAAI: Travel Agents Association of India
TACDE: Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment
TADA: Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act
TAPS: Tarapur Atomic Power Station
TB: Tuberculosis
TDC: Transport Development Council
TDS: Tax Deduction at Source
TDSAT: Telecom Dispute Settlement Appellate Tribunal
TERLS: Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station
TIFR: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
TIN: Tax Information Network
TINXSYS: Tax Information Exchange System
TISCO: Tata Iron and Steel Company
TMC: Terrain Mapping Camera
TMO: Telegraphic Money Order
TNT: Tri-nitro-toluene (high explosive)
TPP: 20-Point Programme
TRAI: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TRIMs: Trade Related Investment Measures
TRIPS: Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
TRP: Television Rating Points; Tax Return Preparer
TRYSEM: Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TTE: Travelling Ticket Examiner
TTF: Tourism Task Force

U

UAE: United Arab Emirates
UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UF: United Front
UFO: Unidentified Flying Object
UGC: University Grants Commission
ULFA: United Liberation Front of Assam
UN: United Nations
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNEF: United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPO: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC: United Nations Human Rights Commission
UNI: United News of India
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's (Emergency)

Fund
UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNRRA: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UNTAC: United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia
UPA: United Progressive Alliance
UPSC: Union Public Service Commission
UPTN: Universal Personal Telephone Number
USA: United States of America
USIS: United States Information Service

V
VAT: Value-added Tax
VC: Vice-Chancellor; Vice Counsel; Victoria Cross; Vir Chakra
VDIS: Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme
VHRR: Very High Resolution Radiometer
VIP: Very Important Person
VLSI: Very Large Scale Integration
VOIP: Voice Over Internet Protocol
VPN: Virtual Private Network
VPP: Value Payable Post
VRS: Voluntary Retirement Scheme
VSAT: Very Small Aperture Terminals

W
WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency
WAP: Wireless Application Protocol
WAVE: Wireless Access for Virtual Enterprise
WDF: Wasteland Development Force
WEF: World Economic Forum
WFP: World Food Programme
WFTU: World Federation of Trade Unions
WGIG: Working Group on Internet Governance
WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organisation
WLL: Wireless in Local Loop
WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction
WR: Western Railway
WTO: World Trade Organisation (previously called GATT); also World Tourism Organisation

X, Y, Z
XML: eXtensible Markup Language
YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association

CURRENT G.K

1. Tapaimukh Dam issue is between India & Bangladesh.
2. Foreign Minister of Bangladesh is Dipu Moni.
3. PM of Bangladesh Shaikh Haseena of Awami League elected in December, 29,2008.
4. Mongolia has world's 6% of Uranium reserves.
5. The Bofors case led to Congress defeat in 1989 Lok Sabha polls. Ottavio Quattrocchi, an Italian businessman, took bribes to sale Bofors howitzers to India in 1986.
6. Mao movement is connected with Naxalites.
7. Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
8. US intends to deploy US interceptor Missiles in Poland and radar in Czech Republic to protect Europe from Iranian missiles.
9. Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel belongs to conservative party.
10. OECD has 30 members and doesnot include China.
11. US special representative for Pakistan and Afghanistan is Richard Halbroke.
12. Senator John Kerry and Richard Lugar put forward Kerry-Lugar Bill.
13. G-20 Summit was held at Pittsburg, USA in Sep: 2009.
14. David Lawrance Convention Centre arranges G-20 Summit.
15. ISRO is Indian Space Research Organisation.
16. President of Mongolia is Tsakhiagin Elbegdorj.
17. Director General of Int. Atomic Energy Agency is Mohammad Alberadi.
18. US Open 2009 won by Kim Clisjsters of Belgium and Juan Martin del Porto won men's singles titles.
19. UEFA president is Michel Platni.
20. Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
21. Shoe thrower on Bush Muntazer al Zaidi worked for Al-Baghdadi newspaper, Egypt.
22. President of France is Nicolas Sarkozy.
23. Mother Tressa belonged to Albania and came to India in 1951. She died on Sep:5, 19997 and is burried at Kolkata.
24. Sachin Tendulkar completed 16000 runs in ODIs.
25. President of Russia is Dimitri Medwedev. PM is Viladamir Putin.
26. World Bank president is Robert Zoellic.
27. US Secretary of State is Hillary Rodham Clinton.
28. Head of WTO is Pascal Lamy.
29. Garden of Five Senses is in Delhi.
30. Obama is US's 44th President.
31. Danny Boyle is the director of Slum Dog Millionaire.
32. President of Chechnia is Ramzan A. Kadyrov.
33. Shasha Obama (younger) and Malia Obama (elder) are two daughters of Barak Obama.
34. Ahmadinejad defeated Mir Hussain Moussavi in his re-election.
35. Honduran President Manuel Zelaya was ousted in a military coup. He was deported to Costa Rica.
36. Brazil beats US in Confederation Cup.
37. Iceland swears its first female PM Johanna Sigurdard Ottir.
38. Baitullah Mehsud killed on Aug: 5, 2009.
39. Serena Williams and Roger Federer are Wimbeldon winners this year.
40. ICJ issued arrest warrants for Sudanese President Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir.
41. President of North Korea is Kim Jong-il.
42. Jacob Zuma won elections in South Africa.
43. Abdullah Abdullah contested elections against Hamid Karzai.
44. Chinese President is Hu Jintao.
45. Mother-in-Law of Obama is Marian Robinson.
46. President of Bangladesh is Zillur Rahman.
47. Governor State Bank of Pakistan is Syed Salim Raza.
48. Pakistan Ambassador to UN is Abdullah Hussain Haroon.
49. President of Sri Lanka is Mahinda Percy Rajapaksa and PM is Ratnasiri Wickremanyake.
50. President of India is Prathiba Patel, Interior Minister is Palaniappan Chidambaram.
51. Michael Jackson died on 25th June 2009 at the age of 50.
52. LTTE chief Prabhakaran killed on 18th May 2009.
53. Titanic Museum opened in UK on 31st March 2009.

54. The Internaitiona Airport of Washington DC is known as Dulles International Airport.
55. Michael Sleiman has taken over as the President of Lebanon.
56. 5th World Water Forum concluded in Istanbul on 22nd March 2009.
57. China celebrated its 60th Aniversary on 1st Oct: 2009.
58. India will hold the Common Wealth Games in 2010.
59. Jill Baden is the wife of Joe Biden, VP USA.
60. Michelle Obaman is the wife of Barack Obama.
61. CIA director is Leon Panetta.
62. Secretary General of OIC is Ikmalluddin Ihsan Iglo (Turkey).
63. US Ambassador to Iraq is Christopher Hill.
64. Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self Governance Order 2009 came on Sep: 7, 2009. Qamar-uz-Zaman Qaira made governer on 15th Sep: 2009.
65. The book "Jinnah- India, Partition, Independence" is written by Jaswant Singh.
66. The World Athletics Championship was held in Berlin in 2009.
67. Justice Hamid Ali Mirza is the new Chief Election Commission of Pakistan.
68. Arab League Sectary General is Amr Moosa.
69. Commander of ISAF forces in Afghanistan is General Stan Mc Crystal.
70. Operation Rah-e-Nijad conducted in South Waziristan on June 19, 2009.
71. Operation Rah-e-Rast began in Sawat in May 2009.
72. NAM Chairman is President Hussni Mubark of Egypt.
73. ICC chief is Haroon Lorgat of South Africa.
74. First East Timore President is Jose Gusmao.
75. The American Taliban captured in Afghanistan is John Walker Lindh.
76. President of Palestine is Mehmood Abbas.
77. RAW chief is K.C Verma.
78. Foreign Minister of UK is David Miliband.
79. FIFA President is Joseph Sepp Blatter.
80. Prime Minister of Australia is Kavin Rid.
81. US Secretary of Defence is Robert Gates.
82. Secretary General of SAARC is Sheel Kant Sharma.
83. OPEC chief is Abdullah Salem al-Badri.
84. NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen.
85. Next Olympics will be held in London in 2012.
86. Next Hockey World Cup will be held in India in 2010.
87. Next World Cup of Cricket will be held in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh in 2011.
88. Next Football World Cup is to be held in South Africa in 2010.
89. Burj Khalifa — The Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories, 828 meters or 2,717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on 4th Jan: 2010.
90. NRO was promulgated on Oct 5 2007 and has 7 sections.
91. Baluchistan Package was announced in joint Sitting of Parliment on **24th November.**
92. Pakistan lift World T20 Cup, beat Sri Lanka by 8 wkts on **21 June 2009.**
93. When Kerry lugar bill was passed?
Thursday, Sept 24, 2009.